REGD. NO. B. 1055

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXII NO. 12 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

BOMBAY'S RESPONSE TO CAWNPORE MOVE

Textile Workers' Conference Plans

LABOUR LEADERS TO CLOSE-UP THEIR RANKS

United Front Will Compel Capitalists To Yield, Says Nariman

The announcement that an earnest attempt to bring together the labour leaders of all the three parties in the country (the Moderates, the Extremists and the Reformists) on one platform to discuss the question of the textile workers and their present deplorable condition and if necessary to take a united stand by calling a general strike, was made at a meeting held on Sunday evening on the Chaupati sands.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference.

Mr. A. A. Alwe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, presided.

A HAPPY AUGURY

A notable feature of the meeting was that for the first time since the misunderstandings between the Girni Kamgar Union and the Young Workers League began, Mr. Mirajker of the Young Workers' League attended the above meeting and was seen discussing with the "Reformists" leaders. Some other members of the League were also present at the meeting. This certainly seems to be the beginning of the end of the quarrel among Bombay labour leaders.

CAWNPORE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Alwe in the course of his speech said that the All-India Trade Union Congress which met at Cawnpore had decided to call a Conference of the Textile workers from all over the country in Bombay. Before the Conference met, the speaker continued, it had been proposed to call a meeting of the leaders of the Moderate, Extremists and the Reformist groups to discuss the textile situation and decide upon a united course of action. The meeting would be held on or about January 20, in Bombay.

MR. NARIMAN'S MESSAGE.

Mr. R S. Nimbker, who spoke next read the following message of Mr. K. F. Nariman:—

"Every person no matter to what political section he belongs, having the interest of labour at heart and desiring to better their conditions ought to sympathise with the object of the proposed Textile Workers Conference. Although there may be fundamental differences, in principle as well as in goal, still upto a certain point all parties can work together to secure amelioration and elemental rights of labour. That being the object of the Texile Workers' Conference I hope that all the conflicting elements in the city and the country will be brought together on its platform so that the fact of a united front and mere preparation for united action will bring the opposition to their senses and compel them to yield to reasonable and just demands of labour."

EXPLOITATION MUST STOP.

Mr. Nimbker in the course of his speech narrated in detail the way in which the textile workers in the country had been exploited by the capitalists to meet their own ends. The situation as at present existed was really deplorable. Nearly 50 per cent of the workers were unemployed and those few who were employed were being exploited. It was easy for the millowners to break strikes and carry on the working of the mills with blacklegs. To consider the present situation of the Textile workers all over the country and decide upon a united course of action, the Conference had been called and the speaker appealed to the middle class residents of Girgaum to help the organisers of the Conference to make it a success. He also hoped that the residents of Girgaum would not lag behind when occasion arose to help the labour leaders and workers to carry on a general strike.

WHAT WORKERS CAN ACHIEVE.

Miss Maniben Kara, who spoke next, said that no freedom could be achieved without the help of the workers. The Girni Kamgar Union had been trying to attain Unity amongst the workers, which would help the leaders of the country on their march for freedom. The Trade Union Congress had decided to call a Conference of the Textile workers for giving a proper reply to the millowners by calling, if necessary a general strike of all the Textile workers in the country.

APPEAL TO GIRGAUM.

Mr. Jhabwalla, who spoke next said that it was a deplorable sight to see the workers being thrown out of work from the mills. There was no unity amongst the workers. Attempts were being made to bring about unity amongst workers. The leaders, who went to jail for the sake of the workers were now prepared to sacrifice their all because they felt it their imperative duty. He hoped that the Girgaum residents would make the Textile Workers' Conference a success.

Messrs. Bhuskute, Mahapanker and other labour leaders also spoke.

STOP PRESS

DUBLIN SURPRISE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.

An interesting situation was provided by the dramatic reappearance of Commandent Cronin at a meeting of the Blue Shirts this afternoon.

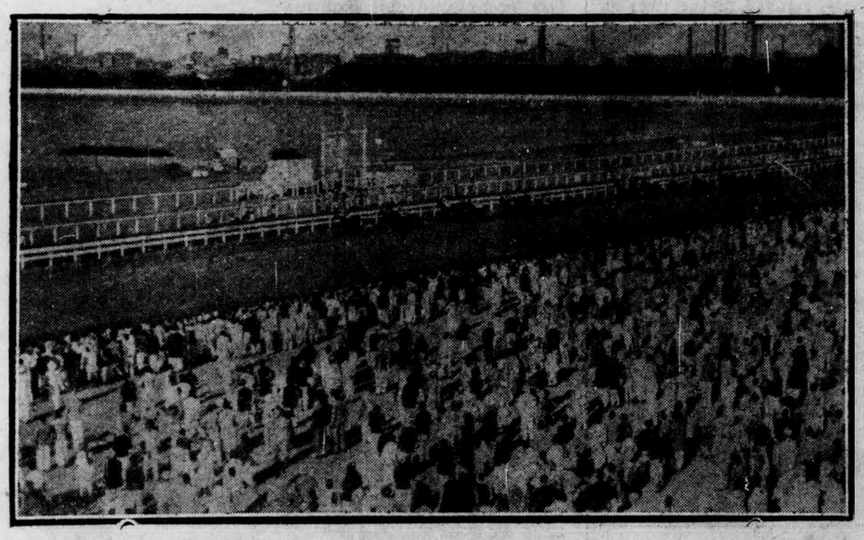
After being sentenced Commandant Cronin disappeared into the country refusing to enter into recognisances to keep the peace and the fortnight allowed him to do that expired on Jan. 12.

Commandant Cronin mounting a Blue Shirt platform denied that he is a fugitive from justice.

The Civic Guards however made no move to arrest him.

Gen. O'Duffy also spoke.—Reuter's Special.

HUGE CROWDS AT SATURDAY'S RACES



As the W. I. T. C. had reduced the entrance fees to the Maha luxmi race enclosures there was a large gathering. The picture shows a view of the huge crowd that was present in the second enclosure on Saturday.

5 YEAR PLAN OF CONSTRUCTIVE BUT DYNAMIC WORK

Lala Dunichand Suggests Substitute For C. D.

"DON'T BE AFRAID OF RETREAT", HE SAYS

Lala Dunichand of Ambala writes:—

In further elucidation of my scheme of material work for some years to come that was published in the "Tribune" of January 6, I propose in this statement to amplify my views. I shall first deal with promises deduceable from the last fifteen years' struggle for winning freedom for the country which has been enslaved politically, economically and socially and then draw my own concusion to be placed before your readers and finally propose the remedies.

Highest Example of Self-Sacrifice

There is an intense desire on the part of certain elements in this country to free it from its present bondage. The whirlwind agitation over the Rowlatt Bills, the aftermath of Martial Law reign, the all-absorbing non-co-operation movement which gave a wide shaking to the British Rule in India and made Lord Reading uneasy on his Viceregal 'gadi' and Civil Disobedience Movement of 1931 and even of 1932 are the notable instances which prove my contention. It is also true that, under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, in whom the sublimity of human character has reached its highest watermark, thousands of men and women have been produced in this country, which was supposed to be barren of all national virtues, as if it were by a magic wand, who have demonstrated their capacity for suffering and courage to a rare degree. Leaving alone the illustrious dead like C. R. Dass, Fundit Motilal Nehru, Lajpat Rai, J. M. Sen-Gupta, V. J. Patel, Ganesh Vidyarthi there are among the living men leaders like Jawaharlal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Rajgopalacharya, Rajender Prasad, Subash Chandra Bose, Tandon, Shivparshad Gupt, Seth Govind Dass, Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj, Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansri, Mr. Nariman, Drs. Satyapal and Kitchlew, Sardar Sardul Singh and many others, who, when applying the criterion of character, ability and bravery, can be counted among the world figures. They have set in their persons the highest examples of self-sacrifice to rouse the country to its sense of duty. Among the rank and file also, there can be found priceless gems. The country has also responded to the national call to some extent for money whenever wanted. There also exists at least in limited quarters a desire to bring about communal harmony and concord. There also exists in the country many impelling though suppressed forces that demand an immediate change in the existing state of things. There are acutely felt grievances and un-redressed wrongs that demand the new order of things. There is the economic pressure, social inequality, Labour unemployment that are favourable to you. These are some of the important factors that you can rely upon.

Other Side Of The Shield.

Let me now after this take cognizance of the hostile and counteracting forces that now exist or may come to exist in near future in the country. There is a division of the country into so many communal, sectional and even caste and religious compartments, clamouring for sharing political power whatever it may be. The people are poverty-stricken and ignorance-ridden. While under certain circumstances economic depression may prove a driving force or a reckless bid for liberty, helpless subjection and extreme poverty as exists in this country may benumb also the sense of self-asertion or self-respect and deaden the spirit of independence and manliness. History is not wanting in furnishing instances of down-trodden and oppressed people remaining subject to a foreign yoke for considerable periods inspite of their subdued desire to shake it off. There are vested interests and privileged classes mighty and powerful who will oppose tooth and nail any power passing into the hands of masses. Again the masses are a cery undependable asset. They cannot always discriminate between their real and false friends. Even now among the agriculturists a feeling has been created that all their ills and troubles are due to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress movement. There exist new organised forces and powerful groups to oppose any advance movement that we might start. You have not yet got even one-hundredth of the resources that the Government and your other opponents possess. The past has shown more than once that after a time even the most gigantic popular movement

(Continued on page 3.)

DIEHARDS AND WHITE PAPER

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Conservative Central Office discrimination on the question of India has been raised in the correspondence between Sir H. Page-Croft and Lord Stonehaven.

The former complained that the Central Office is influencing the constituencies by discriminating against the opponents of the White Paper, while giving every encouragement to the White Paper supporters to speak on Conservative platforms and this would only lead to serious party schism.

Lord Stonehaven replied: "The Central Office cannot invite people to speak on Conservative platforms who persistently criticised Government's Indian policy. You are seeking to defeat Government's aims and can hardly expect encouragement from the Central Office.—Reuter.

HAVANA PLUNGED IN DARKNESS

Lawyers & Doctors Join Power Workers Strike

WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF & TRAFFIC PARALYSED

HAVANA, January 14.

Trouble has again broken out in Havana where the strike of power workers plunged the city in darkness.

Water supply has been cut off and all traffic paralysed. Lawyers and doctors joined the strike. Government closed hospitals and soldiers have been engaged to help remove patients.

The British Consulate promised to embark British residents within two hours in case of necessity. —Reuter.

"Inflation Will Lead To Catastrophe"

Monetary Manoeuvres Cannot Bring About Lasting And Effective Rise In Prices, Warns Mussolini

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, Jan. 14.

"Monetary manoeuvres cannot bring about effective and lasting rise in prices and inflation will lead to catastrophe," declared Sgr. Mussolini alluding to President Roosevelt's economic measures in a speech at the Senate. He added, "Who can imagine that multiplication of monetary symbols increases the wealth of a nation."

AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

Il Duce cited paper money, French revolution and German inflation of 1923 and at the same time uttered a warning against passing judgment on American experiment saying for the present it must be followed with great attention.

Sgr. Mussolini spoke winding up the debate on the bill elaborating the Corporation system which was finally adopted in its entirety.

SEVEREST GALE IN CHANNEL

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The southern half of Britain has been swept by a severest gale of winter causing considerable damage on land and sea.

Off Scilly Isles the gale reached a velocity of 82 miles per hour, while Croydon reported a velocity of 68.

Full force is experienced in the Channel where vessels are being swept by gigantic waves, some seeking refuge in ports. The Imperial Airways' early morning service to and from Continent has been cancelled, but Dutch service is left as usual.

A number of cross-channel sailings have also been cancelled.

Four persons including two women were rescued by a lifeboat from a sinking schooner off the Isle of Wight. Battleship "Nelson" was unable to leave Portsmouth owing to the gale but it is expected that it would sail to-morrow.

As the Royal car containing the King, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Elizabeth and Mr. Mamsay MacDonald approached Sandringham church for the morning service, the branch of a tree measuring six feet blown down by wind fell a few yards behind the car.—Reuter.

GIDWANI REDUCED TO "B" CLASS?

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 14.

It is reported that Dr. Choitram Gidvani has been reduced from an A class to a B class prisoner.—A. P.

NO TRUCK WITH SANATANISTS

POONA, Jan. 14.

In the course of an interview Bhai Parmanand, the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha who was here with Dr. Moonje stated to the United Press:—

The attitude of the Maha Sabha with regard to the Sanatanists' view on the Temple Entry Bills now pending before the Legislative Assembly is definite. It has been embodied in a resolution of the Maha Sabha which says that the Hindus should provide all the facilities to the Harijans for entering the temples. In the eventuality of the Maha Sabha's being faced with the dilemma of either openly denouncing Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan movement or losing its entire Sanatanist backing, the Maha Sabha will not care at all for the Sanatanist. Removal of untouchability has been one of the chief aims of the Maha Sabha from its very beginning and it has been trying at various places its level best for the uplift of the depressed classes as also it has been creating a feeling among the caste Hindus to treat them as their brethren.

ORTHODOXY DISARMED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Orthodox Sanatanists, who tried to break up a mee ing of progressive Sanatanists were completely routed and disarmed when Pandit Nekiram la'd his bare head to their threa ened lathi saying, "Here I am, but remember you will be the first to shower flowers of my 'Samad'h.'"—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word. Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (1818)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Stores Clerk with B.Sc. (Hons.) in Chemistry, Grade for 2nd Class (Hons.) Rs. 50—5—80. For 1st Class (Hons.) Rs. 60 p.m. for 3-years and then Grade of Rs. 60—5—80. Previous experience preferable. Please apply to the Manager, The Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad. (7841).

Wanted S. A. S. and qualified energetic Health Officer for state services. Apply stating salary with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 1790

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthaimia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., etc. 7796A

53. DENTISTS.

Dentistry—The Royal Dental and Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Qualifies students in Dental and Homoeo Sciences by teaching and granting Diplomas of L. D. Sc. & M. B. H., Etc. Prospectus Free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. 1587

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33|2. (7813).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Financiers up to Rupees One Lakh for very profitable concern. Liberal terms control of purse and management. Advertiser is in readiness to start immediately. Apply "Vitraco Finance", Post Box 359, G.P.O., Bombay. (1824).

Cheap Loans To Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 1789

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Please Call at American Astrological Bureau, Bell Lane, Fort, for to-day's New York Closing quotation. Also we give free two figures for this half week. (R1826)

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted a second class or third class Engineer having good experience of running Crude Oil Engines and also having knowledge of Electric Dynamo Sets for Aden—also an Engine Driver having experience of Crude Oil Engines and Electric Dynamo. Apply sharp with testimonials Box No 1616, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—A well experienced Engineer both in Mechanical and Electrical to take Charge of Power House. Pay Rs. 100—10; 150. Apply with testimonials to:—The Amreli Electricity Co., Ltd., Amreli (Kathiawar). (1823).

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted—Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Kallai (Malabar). (7419)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—A desirable Bungalow in Ootacamund. Excellent situation with electrical installation and Sanitary fittings. Apply:—S. V. Ramasamy Mudaliar "Ramamunderum", Kilpauk, Madras. (1813).

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale a one Anna and Six Pies per pound Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality before 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 19th of January, 1934, for Elevated Reservoir of 1 million gallons capacity complete with staging for a height of 55 feet.

J. S. MALIK,
I. S. E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated, 12th January, 1934.
7842

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS in F-2 form will be received in the office of the Undersigned upto 2 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1934 for constructing a "Professor's bungalow at the Ismail College at Andheri," estimated to cost Rs. 17,000.

2. Blank tender form with specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 3 each on any working day during office hours except on 23rd January, 1934.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by a Chalan for Rs. 600 as earnest money paid into any Government Treasury or Imperial Bank of India, without which no tender will be considered.

4. The Executive Engineer, does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender and no reason for the acceptance or rejection of tenders will be given.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Thana Division.
Thana, January, 1934.
7823

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the Buildings to be erected at Shepherd Road, Byculla for the Trustees of Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddiq Institution will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, 25th January, 1934.

ABDULLA PEERMAHOMED & CO.,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.
Sardar Mansion,
22, Apollo Street, Fort
7830

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

(1) Tenders are invited for the Contract for Town Delivery of Parcels at (a) Bombay Central Parcel Office and (b) Ahmedabad except such parcels as are carried in Railway Motor Lorries.

(2) Delivery is to be effected to consignees living within the Municipal limits of Bombay and Ahmedabad as the case may be.

(3) The Contractor will be paid two pies per Seer at Bombay Central and one pie per Seer at Ahmedabad subject to a minimum of two annas per consignment, on all parcels delivered by him to consignees at their Town addresses.

(4) The Contract will be subject to three months' notice of termination on either side, and the Contractor will be required to deposit Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract as per the terms and conditions in the agreement, and pay Rs. 5 on account of the preparation of the agreement and the actual cost of stamps to be affixed thereto.

(5) A copy of the agreement, which will require to be executed by the contractor can be obtained from the General Traffic Manager's Office.

(6) Tenders should be submitted separately for Bombay and Ahmedabad and in each case the tender may be on the basis of a monthly payment to the B.B. & C.I. Railway or on a percentage of the monthly earnings.

(7) The successful tenderer must be prepared to start work from 1st April, 1934.

(8) Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "TENDERS FOR DELIVERY OF PARCELS" and addressed to General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Bombay. They should reach him on or before 1st February, 1934.

(9) The Administration does not bind itself to accept any or the highest tender.

M.W. BRAYSHAY,
Agent.

Agent's Office,
B.B. & C.I. Rly.,
Bombay, 10|1|34. 7837.

Public Notices

NOTICE

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
AND
In the matter of the WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Chemical Works, Ltd., (in voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 49, Apollo Street, Bombay, on Monday, the 29th January, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of laying before the Meeting, a statement in the prescribed form, containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation, and to consider and, if thought fit, pass under Section 234 a Resolution to be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, for confirming the compromises hitherto entered into with the contributories with the approval of the creditor Bank. The list of compromises can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
J. L. MEHTA,
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, 10th January, 1934.
7826

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALE AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS on THURSDAY, the 18th January, 1934, at 3 p.m. of a Fiat Motor Car No. Bom/Z 6015, 4 cylinder, 7 seater, under instructions from the Court Receiver, appointed Receiver in Suit No. 366 of 1933: Jivatlal v/s Jamnabai.

Cash immediately at the time of knocking the car and the same to be removed immediately.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

MORE THRILLING AND MORE INTERESTING than "Beau Geste"—was the unanimous verdict given by all who saw this mighty drama of the great Sahara during the last two days—at

THE CARLTON
FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FOX FILMS'
Thundering romance of the foreign Legion.

"THE DEVIL'S IN LOVE"
WITH
LORETTA YOUNG
VICTOR JORY
DAVID MANNER
HERBERT MUNDIN

See the most thrilling war scenes ever screened.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7099	31 Dec	13 Jan
Tottori Maru	5973	18 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	12 Feb

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 Jan
Hakone Maru	10500	5 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan.
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	7 Feb
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	3 Feb
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Economic Depression Hits Hard Co-op. Movement

GOVT. APATHY IN WAITING TILL WORLD SITUATION IMPROVES DEPLORED

Mr. Kale's Warning Against Taking Decisive Step Backward

"Government alone, representing the community, as a whole, can tackle the large problems involved in the catastrophic depression which has overtaken all industries and occupations by creating conditions favourable to economic recovery. Governments in almost all civilised countries of the world have been taking active measures to relieve farmers and help industries and trade, in spite of a gloomy international outlook. In India, Government appears to take the view that nothing useful or practical can be done here till the world economic situation improves. The Government of Bombay, in particular, with its own fincial embarrassment, does not feel inclined to take any active steps to grant relief or help which are so badly needed."

So Said Prof. V. G. Kale presiding over the third Session of the Girgaon District Co-operative Conference, held on Sunday evening, at the Blavatsky Lodge.

More than a hundred representatives of the Co-operative societies and those interested in the Co-operative Movement were present.

The Conference commenced its proceedings with welcome songs sung by three girls.

After the speech of Mr. H. S. Joglekar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Prof. V. G. Kale was duly proposed to the chair.

Prof. V. G. Kale, the President in the course of his speech said:

We are passing through times of extraordinary economic disequilibrium. This is a juncture which requires us to muster all our wisdom, mutual helpfulness and determination with a view to meet the developments that have occurred within our movement within recent years. Our problems relate mainly to (1) financial and economic conditions and (2) organisation and administration. The economic depression has hit hard members of co-operative institutions, and persistence of these conditions has seriously hampered the efforts at recovery. The heavy fall in prices of agricultural produce has destroyed the capacity, which, even in normal times, is extremely limited, of the members of our rural credit societies to pay their dues and these bodies and the Central Banks find themselves in a wretched plight. Overdues have increased, credits have frozen, and there is no outlet for the funds which are accumulating with our banks. Urban and non-credit societies, also, have not escaped the effects of the depression and housing societies, for instance, which cater to the needs of the people of the middle classes, have had to suffer from the sudden and heavy fall in land values and rents. The business of other types of societies has dwindled and become unremunerative with the decline in purchasing power and restricted volume of operations.

OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE

Government alone, representing the community, as a whole, can tackle the large problems involved in the catastrophic depression which has overtaken all industries and occupations by creating conditions favourable to economic recovery. Governments in almost all civilised countries of the world have been taking active measures to relieve farmers and help industries and trade in spite of a gloomy international outlook. In India, Government appears to take the view that nothing useful or practical can be done here till the world economic situation improves. The Government of Bombay, in particular, with its own financial embarrassment, does not feel inclined to take any active steps to grant relief or help which are so badly needed. All that they have done, so far as one can see, is to institute inquiries with regard to the possibilities of land mortgage banking in this Presidency and of co-operative efforts to relieve the economic pressure felt by agricultural societies. When and what action will be taken on the results of these inquiries, one cannot say. In the meanwhile we are expected to carry on as well as we may.

Co-operators have a special claim to Government assistance in that our movement is an organised, controlled, and disciplined effort at self-help and mutual help, from which the idea of individual profit is eliminated and which is directed to the promotion of the moral and material well-being of the masses. Our Government's expenditure on co-operation is very meagre and the complaint sometimes heard against even this small amount of tax-payers' money being spent on co-operation, is based on ignorance and misconception. There can be no worthier object of State help than co-operative institutions which are doing the invaluable work of mass education, rural uplift and public betterment.

In rejecting some of the most ill-conceived recommendations of the Thomas Committee, our Government has indeed recognised co-operators' claim to State assistance and we are thankful to them for it. But they have to go much further before justice could be said to have been done to our movement.

BOMBAY'S PRIDE

It has been the pride of this Presidency that its co-operative movement has been largely promoted and developed by non-official workers devoted to the cause of social and economic uplift, in full co-ordination with the activities of the Government Department; and anything done by Government, calculated to give a set-back to the Co-operative Institute and its legitimate acitvities will mean a decisive step backward. A warning to Government at this juncture, therefore, will not only not be out of place, but is imperatively called for.

Whatever the attitude of the Government and the measure of their assistance, the duty of the institutions and individuals in our movement is quite clear. More men and women must come into the movement to take their share in the sacred work of social uplift. Our movement stands above all differences of class, caste and creed and is intended to serve every one who needs help. The scope for development is unlimited and the more selfless workers and leaders we secure, the more rapic and wide-spread will be our advance. A democracy like ours requires internal discipline and freedom from factiousness and feuds. The strength of our movement will be measured by the spirit of harmony, cohesion, self-restraint and of give and take with which we carry on our activities.

The Institute, in the various districts, must co-operate in these efforts, by co-ordinating and assisting the necessary activities. There is considerable scope for improvement of efficiency in the work of the Institute itself and I have to draw the earnest attention of co-operators in every district to set themselves seriously to this task. The Institute has communicated to Government and the Registrar, in no uncertain terms, what our minimum requirements are, and let me hope that the legislature will lend us its support in securing the satisfaction of our claims. But, after all, it is we, who have faith in and are working for the advance of the cause, who can make or mar the movement. If we are faithful, disciplined, active and united, we are sure to reach the goal, however distant to-day, which we have set before ourselves. Let us understand and recognise our own defects and let us resolutely try to eradicate them. Government is ultimately bound to help those who help themselves.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. H. S. Joglekar, in welcoming the delegates said:—

The constitution of the Co-operative Institute requires a change, and as such the matter is before the Provincial Institute for the last year and half. I am really very proud to state that our Institute was the first to send in suggestions relating to the proposed change, and I am very glad to tell you that most of our suggestions have been found to be acceptable. The trend of our suggestion was that the Institute should be clearly a non-official body and as such should have no salaried Government-servant among its office-bearers. It was further suggested that it should be really a Federation of Societies and there should be no scope for individual membership in it. These two suggestions have been the bones of contention and the reformation of the Institute is being delayed for one reason or another. Not only that but it has lately been suggested that for the proper working of the Institute it is absolutely necessary that a Government Officer of the status of an Assistant Registrar should be in charge of the internal work.

54 SOCIETIES IN GIRGAUM DISTRICT

There are 54 societies registered under the Act in this District. Of these 45 are Credit Societies, 4 Housing societies, 2 stores and 3 special societies. Most of the Credit societies are on communal lines and have restricted themselves to granting loans to members for their household needs. There was a great need of an Urban Bank to help and finance small industries in this district. At the suggestion of this Institute, the Deccan Merchants' Co-operative Society took up the work with success and the Saraswat Banking Society and Ismailia Co-operative Bank have followed suit in the matter. I have to congratulate our Muslim brothers in making their attempt a real success.

The Girgaum Co-operative Institute has been moving in the matter of inducing schools and colleges to have co-operative stores of their own, and members have delivered lectures on the subject to boys of such institutions.

The housing societies in this district are finding it very difficult to make both ends meet, owing to the high rate of interest on Government loan, general trade depression and unemployment, unless Government lend a helping hand by reduction in the rate of interest I am afraid many of them might come to grief.

RESOLUTIONS

The following are some of the important resolutions passed by the Conference:—

(1) Requesting the Government to reduce the rate of interest on the loans granted to the Housing societies to 4 per cent per annum.

(2) Appointing a committee of women to suggest a scheme for the spread of the Co-operative movement among women.

(3) Requesting the Government to assign one seat to the Co-operative movement in the new Legislative Council.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.
Vasna, Rome, Busrah.
Elysia, Handerson, Karachi.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 607 passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 123 passengers.

S S Elysia:—The Grahm T Co's steamer Elysia arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Elysia, Handerson, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.
Ume Maru, Hirakawa, Moji.
Ja'arashmi, Matches, Rangoon.
Bombay, Jan. 14.
Toyama Maru, Hakamura, Kobe.
C|o Elwood, Adams, Calcutta.
Gurna, Waish, Karachi

AFRICAN MAIL REFORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karanja arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 607 passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 123 passengers.

S S E'ysia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Elysia arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Ume Maru:—The M B Kaisha's steamer Ume Maru sailed on Saturday for Moji with a cargo of 3,000 tons o'd iron.

S S Toyama Maru:—The N Y K steamer Toyama Maru sailed on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S C|o Elwood:—The L Edward Ltd steamer City of Elwood sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurna sailed on Sunday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

MORVI CHIEF'S BIRTH-DAY ANNOUNCEMENT

MORVI, Jan. 14.

At a Durbar held to commemorate the Birth Anniversary of the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, it was announced that the customs duties on cloth and vegetables will be lessened, the number of schools for boys and girls will be increased and that revenue dues outstanding against the Ryots to the tune of Rs. 60,000 should be permanently written off.—(United Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 13. (By Mail)

An address of welcome will be given to H. E. the Viceroy by the Benares District Board on January 17. His Excellency the Viceroy will stay at Benares for two days as a guest of H. H. the Maharaja of Benares.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu:—Posh Vad 30, 1990.
Muslim:—Ramzan 28, 1352.
Parsi:—Amardad 11, 1303.
Sunrise:—7h. 15m.
Sunset:—6h. 21m.
Hightide:—11-28.
Lowtide:—5-54.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: Annual college day, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 16.

Tea party by Sir Jhangir Boman-Behram in honour of H. E. he Governor and Lady Brabourne. H. O. H. Fete Grounds, 4-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 17.

Ramzan-Id: Public Holiday. Banks Closed.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Myrt and Marge" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Night Flight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Beauty For Sale". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Devil's in Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Torch Singer". Daily at 3-30, 6-40 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"War Correspondent". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"East of Borneo." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhakta Pralhad." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Early To Bed." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Surya Kumari." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mahananda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Smilin' Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA — "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

DISTRESSED BHIL RELIEF COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the donors of the above Fund will be held on Thursday (18th inst.), at 4 p.m. in the Office of the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2, when the report of the whole work done and accounts will be submitted by the Distressed Bhil Relief Committee. Doners are invited to attend.

All Bombay Is Talking About
NIGHT FLIGHT
SPEEDING WITH ITS FREIGHT OF HOPE AND FEAR LONGING AND TRIUMPH LOVE AND LONELINESS.
NIGHT FLIGHT
NIGHT FLIGHT
Metro-Goldwyn Mayers 6 Star Hit with
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
LIONEL BARRYMORE
JOHN BARRYMORE
CLARK GABLE
HELEN HAYES
MYRNA LOY
A HEART-GRIPPING DRAMA OF MEN WHO DARE & WOMEN WHO WAIT!
At The Theatre Magnificent
The Regal
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Phone 22323 Reserve Now

FEELING BLUE?
Make a date right away with the THREE BEAUTY EXPERTS —and you'll have a new complexion
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
WHERE YOU'LL FIND PERMANENT WAVES OF SCANDAL— MUD PACKS OF GOSSIP— WHERE COMPLEXIONS ARE PRESERVED & REPUTATIONS DESTROYED
In Metro Goldwyn-Mayers
Beauty For Sale
Beauty For Sale
with three Beauties
MADGE EVANS, UNA MERKEL, ALICE BRADY.
Book now and meet the girls!
NEXT SATURDAY
DOLORES DEL RIO
In a Radio Hawaiian Hit
BIRD OF PARADISE
Special for our 6th Anniversary

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon.—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-0 p.m.—Time Signal. Relay of Music from the Pathe Cinema.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m.—Light Music, by Miss Lakdawalla. Instrumental Music, by G. C. Laud, B.Sc.,—Violin solo.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-30 p.m.—Jos Ghisleri and his York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-0 p.m.—Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There." By the Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m.——os Ghisleri and his Symphonians. (In the Studio).

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The British Empire: The Commonwealth of Nations, a talk.
9-00 p.m.—Midland Studio Orchestra.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY:—The annual College Day gathering of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be held to-day (Monday), at 5 p.m., when Sir Gulamhussein Hidayutullah, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE:—The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Thursday, (18th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

BAND AT MAZAGON:—The Band of the Ex. Service (I. A.) will play a programme of music at the Bhandarwada, Mazagon Hill, at 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. to-day (Monday).

LECTURE ON ART IN LIFE:—Under the auspecies of Mahavir Students' Union Justice H. V. Divatia, President of the Union, will deliver an inaugural address on "Art in Life" on Tuesday, (January 16th), at 6-30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall of Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

ADDRESS TO AGA KHAN:—The Ismaili-Maselawala Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., will present an address to H. H. the Aga Khan, at Kandi Moholla, Bhendi Bazar, to-day (Monday), at 9-45 a.m.

The opening of the Devidas P. Kothari and Bai Hemkorbai Devidas Ward for Tuberculosis and the Harji M. Jamnagarwala Bed will be performed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Friday, (19th inst.), at 5-30 p.m., at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI:—The receipt of the following donations recently received by the Society are acknowledged:—(1) Dr. Soyru M. Kamat, Rs. 120; (2) Mr. Vasant R. Ingle (Bombay), Rs. 101; (3) Mr. Narsinha D. Naik, (Madgaon, Goa), Rs. 100; (4) Mr. Venkatrao V. Nadig. (Hubli), Rs. 100; (5) Mrs. Parvatibai Shivram Rege, (Bombay), Rs. 100; (6) Mr. N. V. Mandalik, Trustee, Edward Rehatsek Bequest, (Bombay), Rs. 50; making a total of Rs. 571.

B. D. PETIT PARSI HOSPITAL.

The following further donations towards the funds of the B. D. Petit P. G. Hospital are acknowledged:—

Amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet: Mr. Naorojee Darashaw Reporter, in pious memory of his father the late Mr. Darashaw Dorabjee Reporter and mother late Bai Jerbai D. Reporter, (For the Endowment Fund), Rs. 2,000; A Zoroastrian in pious memory of the deceased, Rs. 25, Rs. 2,025; The Executors of the estate of late Mr. N. D. Dadyseth, being the amount of the legacy payable to this Institution, under clause V of the will of the deceased, (For the Endowment Fund), Rs. 2,000; Anonymous, Rs. 895; Amount subscribed in the name of the late Bai Pirojbai Naoroji Saher, in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Dadabhoy F. Cama, (For the Endowment Fund), Rs. 500.

Including sums less than Rs. 500, the total now stands at Rs. 6,269.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's Reply To Mr. Nariman

NOT A RABID COMMUNALIST, BUT TRUE SERVANT OF ISLAM AND INDIA

Avoid These Faction Fights

Advice To Back Bay Hero To Practise Toleration And Cultivate Goodwill

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following:—

I read with great astonishment and some pain the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay College students presided over by Mr. K. F. Nariman who has just come out of prison. I expected better things from him, as I had hoped that the calm atmosphere inside the prison walls would have made him think, and he would have tried to solve our difficulties in a way that would clear the road towards India's freedom. I remember well in 1920, I was present at the Excelsior Theatre Parsi meeting to which, along with Mr. Gandhi, my late brother Maulana Mohamed Ali and myself were also invited. Everyone was pleased that this budding young lawyer was likely to come into the political arena and do work for the cause of the country.

"HARDENED SINNER, SEASONED FIGHTER."

I have liked Mr. Nariman and I do like him even now in spite of the fact that along with many other so-called Natinoalists he follows the common rut and abuses poor Shaukat Ali when there is nothing else to do. I am a hardened sinner and a seasoned fighter, and this unnecessary tilting at my weak self causes some pain and more amusement.

Here in this meeting of the Bombay students, His Highness the Aga Khan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and myself among the Muslims were mentioned by name, and Mr. K. F. Nariman gaily repeated what he had said before, that I was a communalist whom no one took seriously and that none had confidence in me. He has said before that as regards my politics I was a "weather-cock" changing my opinions as the wind changes its direction, and that though I was a rank communalist I was posing as a Nationalist."

I have no time for newspaper controversies. I am getting on in life and want to devote the rest of my life to the cause very dear to my heart. I, therefore, take this opportunity to put down my honest convictions so that there may be no mistakes about them. And then, if people liked to attack me, let them do so, but let them base their attacks on something solid and truthful.

WHAT IS COMMUNALISM?

If by "communalist" Mr. Nariman and others mean that a "communalist" is one "who has his religious convictions, who lives or tries to live according to the basic principles of his faith, devotes his time in the service of that faith, works for his people, wants to walk on the straight path which he thinks is the right path, organise his people so that they may play a worthy part in the service of humanity and his country," then I have no hesitation in saying that I am a communalist.

To me Islam comes first, comes second, comes third and comes last, and nothing else counts. When I gave up Government service over 32 years ago I gave my life to the service of Islam in the glory of which I believed. Before that I was engaged in earning a living for my family and played cricket and other games having an ambition that when I retired from service I would devote my time towards organising physical culture, wrestling, fencing, boxing, swimming, cricket, football, tennis, racket and other games for my people, inducing municipalities and other responsible bodies to provide proper grounds and materials fr that purpose.

SERVICE OF ISLAM AND COUNTRY.

Then came troubles in the Muslim world and I realized that I had to play a bigger game and serve Islam and my country. I would like to assure my friends who remind me of the great services which they say were rendered by the Ali Brothers in their early days—when we two brothers were interned and imprisoned for organising a rebellion against the British in India, while all through the war Mr. Gandhi was trying to recruit soldiers for the British army—that I firmly believed that the eachings of our glorious faith made me also a Nationalist and a servant of my country and a good brother and neighbour to the people of other faiths, and I emphatically say that I have not changed one iota from the convictions I had formed when I gave up Government service before my time, and devoted my humble efforts to the service of Islam.

INTENSE LOVE FOR INDIA.

The Holy Prophet says "Hubbul Watani minal Iman" ("Love of country is part of one's Faith.") Therefore, I do say that I love this land of mine—India, as dear as any of the highest who call themselves patriots and nationalists. But I as a Muslim love my Faith above my father and mother, brother and sister, wife and home and country. And this is the faith of every Muslim; at least it ought to be. But this does not stop me from loving my country and my people. Let me tell these so-called patriots and nationalists that Islam is part of Muslim's daily life, Islam's teachings are inseparable from the life of the Muslim and there is no separation in Islam between the Faith and the State. Therefore, if you want to win the confidence of the Muslims, you have to assure them that there will be no interference in matters of their faith, in matters of their culture based on the teachings of the Holy Quran, and in the Traditions and the lessons of history of which naturally they are proud.

"A LIVING FAITH."

"We have an international world faith and the greatest teaching of Islam is that every Muslim in any part of the world is "a brother to another." It is a living faith and, therefore, we have an "extra territorial patriotism" as much as local patiotism of the country in which we have our homes. I know that both my brother and myself and our co-workers have been abused and blamed that we thought more of the sacred Arab lands than of our own homes. Certainly, to a Muslim an inch of Holy Mecca or Medina or Jerusalem is superior to the wealth of the whole world. But that does not mean that apart from matters religious we will not love or serve our country. India is my home. I was born in Rampur, and I have reserved a piece of land eight feet by six for my burial, if God wills it, because I want to be buried next to those who I love. And yet we chose for Mohamed Ali's grave, land within the Holy 'Harem' in Jerusalem, because he had mentioned and, secondly, we wated to give further proof that we had loved our Holy places and were willing to make the fraternalities of Islam stronger.

PRACTICE OF TOLERATION.

Along with this we know we have as neighbours peoples of other faiths, Hinduism, Christianity, Judaism Zorostrianism, etc., and our faith has taught us to practise toleration and live in peace with our neighbours. The Holy Quran says, 'Lakum Deenukun Wa lia Deen" (To You your faith, to me mine). Practise toleration and cultivate good-will, and I am sure we will make India a place worthy to live in, and we will enhance its glory in the eyes of the whole world. I am a humble servant of Islam. Those who help Islam and treat it with consideration will be my friends. Those who try to hurt it will have to count me as an opponent with a strong will and stout heart. If Mr. Nariman judges me by this simple standard, he will find that I have not changed my political convictions like a "weather cock" or "like the wind." I like Mr. Nariman and believe he could serve India much better if he tackles our present difficult problems with a spirit of toleration and good will, but suppose to-morrow, —God forbid—I find that he is hunting the cause dearest to my heart, then instead of being a friend I will look upon him as an opponent and we will be in two different camps.

DEPARTURE FROM CONGRESS AND AFTER.

Since the Nehru Report both myself and my brother and our other friends left the Congress and we have had our own programme. No amount of abuse or tirade would bring us together. While supporting the Congress and the Civil Disobedience Movement, the so-called nationalists in their press and from their platforms had tried this method but failed miserably. Where are we to-day? The country is divided, Hindus and Muslims are not united. Muslims and Muslims are divided and Hindus and Hindus are divided. And this method of abuse and forcing one's own political conviction on others through abuse and pressure have brought us down to a very low position. We are the laughing stock of the whole world. And I am afraid, if Mr. Nariman and our other friends do not change their methods of work, there is no hope for India and our humiliation will continue for many many years. I am an optimist and I have every hope that the lessons which time will teach them will open their eyes and make them try to adopt a newer method.

AT THE R. T. C. SHOW.

I have been to the two Round Table Conferences. On the first occasion when my brother went to attend the Conference he believed in peace. Both he and myself belonged to a fighting clan and had family traditions of soldiering for several centuries. Using violent or non-violent methods, living peacefully or dying fighting are all good, if in a good and righteous cause. The man whom our Congress friends in Bombay wanted to receive with black flags and they only desisted because thousands of Muslims were going to show their love for him in a procession of red flags, a man who had gone nearly blind, had a weak heart, bad kidneys, diabetes, suffering from neuritis and hundreds of ills, but he himself would have used the blind man's staff to break the head of the first man who came with a black flag to attack him, died fighting in a foreign country and working up to the last for an honourable peace for his Faith and for his Country.

At the Round Table Conference I heard the speeches of Mr. Gandhi, Pundit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, H. H. Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Sastri and many others and though last but not the least, of the Indian Princes. And I can tell honestly they did serve their Motherland to the best of their lights, and that patriotism and honesty is not the monopoly of the so-called Nationalists who used the name of the Congress as a stepping stone to advance their personal positions. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, I hardly knew, yet though Liberal and a Moderate which I am not, he has done his duty by India. I can say the same in a higher degree of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jinnah and H. H. Aga Khan, who did their best to bring about an honourable unity and understanding between the different communities in India.

AVOID FACTION FIGHTS.

I would beg of Mr. Nariman, and my friend Jawaharlal and others not to start the old method of abusing and fighting with each other again. This will lead to nothing except faction fights and petty squabbles among ourselves, humiliating all of us and hurting the cause of the country dear to us all. Do try to practise toleration—persuading those who disagreed with you and try to bring about unity and good-will among the Indian people, and you will find we will gain by far more than by squabbling among ourselves and abusing one another.

Mr. Nariman, I believe, is still an irresponsible bachelor. He is however young and I hope he will find a sweet partner soon and have children of his own. By the time he is of my age, I think one of my grandsons will go and preach to his son something which no religion in the world allowed—that Old Age should not be respected. If you try to induce the youth to pull out my beard and tear my moustache, then the same day your own children also will pull your nose and tear your ears, you being clean-shaved having no hair to be pulled out. This game will do no one good. Old and young, if they work together, according to the lights of their own faiths and convictions, will alone bring freedom to India and not this class warfare and unnatural quarrels between the young and the old.

A MAHOMED ALI STORY.

Mr. Nariman, I trust, has a sense of humour. He will appreciate a story which my brother Mohamed Ali used to relate. An old gay English bachelor, immaculately dressed, with a monocle in his eyes, came down, after dining well at his Club in Piccadilly. Besides good food and other drinks he had a bottle or two of champagne inside him. Below there was an old Salvation Army worker shouting away at the top of his voice, "Come, friends, come to the road of Salvation. Come and follow me," and so forth. This old fashionable Club man, full of drinks, put on his monocle, went up to him and inquired "Hello, my friend, this is very interesting; which is the way to salvation?" The Salvationist replied: "Come and follow me and I will lead you to light and heaven." The Club man said: "Friend, do you know the road to salvation and do you follow it?" The Salvationist replied, "Yes, I have been forty years on that Road. Come and I will lead you." The Club man put down his monocle, smiled and said, "My friend, forty years on the road to salvation has brought you only as far as Piccadilly and no further, then I will advise you to try another road."

TRY ANOTHER ROAD, MR. NARIMAN.

I beg Mr. Nariman to try another road which will lead us all to salvation and not to start abusing and blaming each other.

Cultivate toleration, try to bring in good will and win the confidence of others. That way alone lies happiness and salvation.

5 YEARS' PLAN OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

(Continued From Page 1)

cannot stand the repression and gives way to it. This has also shown that there have always existed disruptive and disintegrating and hostile elements even among those people who were regarded as the bulwarks of the popular movements. During the last fifteen years or so tah twe have been engaged in a great struggle, the Government has found out our weaknesses and shortcomings.

Admit Defeat.

I have enumerated some of the factors and forces that are arrayed against you. You have been out to offer a crushing defeat to the foreign-cum-Indian bureaucracy and dictate your terms to them, but you must honestly admit that you have failed in this. The question naturally arises: What are we to do now? Are we to admit our defeat and rout and sit still or are we to profit by the experience gained and move forward by adopting a new strategy, and new tactics? Your movement has produced new type of men, and women who are prepared to do great deeds, if properly used and your movement has also leavened millions of people with new hopes and aspirations. What are we to do of this material? Don't be afraid of retreat. Even in the Greatest War that the world has so far seen, retreat led to victory. If you decide to embark upon three or five years plan of constructive though dynamic work throughout the country without giving any opportunity to the Government of continuing the direct action movement against you as it is doing at present and throwing the best of you into prisons on plausible grounds, you will gather a tremendous force in course of the next few years. I know the policy of repression will be continued relentlessly, but if you confine yourself to the constructive work and suspend civil disobedience you will be putting the Government in the wrong. If, in the pursuit of your new programme of action which can be improved upon considerably on lines already indicated by me, you resist repression and, if necessary, by going to jail you will be creating thereby a tremendous moral force against the Government.

What India Needs

For instance, if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the purest gem of India, openly defies some law and courts jail he will deprive India of the magnetic and dynamic force that he is at present. If, on the other hand, the Government lays hand on him, say by starting a case of sedition or waging war as the Government did in case of Meerut Conspiracy Case prisoners, his prosecution will be releasing vital forces for the good of the country. I am not aware of any case that stirred up India so much as the prosecution of Lokmanya Tilak between the years 1890 and 1900. What India needs now is the blending of the Satyagrah spirit of Mahatma Gandhi with the fighting spirit of Lokmanya Tilak. In course of a few years, you will be able to extort much greater measure of real freedom than by pursuing the present programme of action. Just as the Government is giving no quarters to you, if you practise any kind of civil disobedience howsoever futile and insignificant it might be, I should recommend to the country to offer a fight to the Government on all fronts and take away all easy weapon from its hands. While you should continue to resist repression, the best of you should continue to capture all avenues of power, prestige and influence and should create a force inside the Government machinery to supplement and coordinate with the forces outside it. I have been closely though silently connected with the public life of this country for over 30 years and I have spent many a solitary hours in solitary places to ponder over the woes and misfortunes of my people and my country and I cannot see the way out of the present mpasse except on the lines indicated above.

(In response to an invitation from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Lala Dunichand of Ambala recently urged a carefully planned and comprehensive programme of constructive work. Its chief items are; (1) the suspension of Civil Disobedience or any other direct action movement "till after five years from the date of the inauguration of the new Constitution"; (2) country-wide popularisation of Swadeshi; broadcasting the main features of the desired scheme of Swaraj; (4) formation of committees to inquire into and agitate for the redressing of the grievances of the people; (5) organisation of workers and peasants, and (6) the capture of the present Local Boards and of the Legislatures under the new constitution, Lala Dunichand concluded with the caution that no religious or semi-religious action should form a part of the Congress programme.)

HABIGANJ TO INVITE GANDHIJI

Provisional Reception Committee Formed

HABIGANJ, Jan. 14.

A public meeting was held in the local town hall yesterday with a view to invite Gandhiji to the town when he will be in this District in connection with his All-India tour.

It has been decided to invite him here and a provisional reception committee has been formed to make all necessary arrangements in this connection at an early date.—United Press.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

President Roosevelt summoned members of the Senate and the House of Banking Committee for a conference at Whitehouse to-morrow to discuss monetary policies and financial legislation. —Reuter's Special.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

WORKER DRAGGED BY LORRY AND KILLED

At midday on Sunday while a lorry of workmen was proceeding along Parel Road one of them in attempting to alight before the lorry stopped was dragged along for over twenty paces. When the lorry eventually stopped he was picked up dead and his body was removed to the mortuary where an inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

MILL WORKER STABBED.

On Sunday evening Luxman Gopal a mill worker was stabbed in thn neck, and on the hand owing to an altercation that followed the demand for some money due to the assailant at Sewri. The injured man was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital and the assailant was arrested.

BURNS AGAIN

One Ladu Bala, a Hindu woman aged 40 was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Sunday morning for treatment of severe burns.

It appears that the woman went to the latrine in her house at Lamington Road early on Sunday morning with a kerosine oil lamp and while she was entering the latrine, her saree caught fire as a result of which she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died five minutes after admission. V198

PHENYLE POISONING

One Sitabai Narayan, aged 16, residing with her father-in-law at Lamington Road, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Sunday afternoon for treatment of phenale poisoning. She was lying in thet hospital in a precarious condition. It is not yet known as to how the girl drank phenale. The Lamington Road police are making enquiries.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 14.

Felicitations were conveyed to the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for the New Year's Day Honours conferred upon him by the members of the Cawnpore Bar Association at their extraordinary meeting held yesterday. —(United Press.)

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A grand musical Romance with
3—GREAT SONGS—3

EXCITING SCENES IN BRITISH FOOTBALL

Collapse Of Railings And Busy Ambulance Corps

LONDON, Jan. 13

England was gripped by the Cup Tie fever and nearly a million people assembled to witness the various matches, of which London was staging two. Outstanding clashes claimed the attendance of 2,00,000 people who experienced the usual thrills associated with the glorious uncertainty of cup battles.

A crowd of 34,637 saw Tottenham who played a fine, fast game showing skilful combination, knock out the holders. Receipts here amounted to 23,300 sterling.

The Spurs attacked at the outset, but several corners were fruitless. Sagar, the Everton goakeeper was brilliant, but Hunt netted in the 20th minute, this being the only goal put on in the first half.

Cresswell handled the ball in the seventh minute after resumption and Howe scored from Colquhoun's free kick. Evans increases the lead 10 minutes later. Everton made a desperate rally following which the Sphrs' goal underwent several narrow escapes, but the Spurs were the better throughout.

AT CHELSEA.

Excited players and poor kicking and direction marred the match at Chelsea where the attendance numbered 51,451 and receipts amounted to £3,208. West Bromwich dominated for the first half-hour, Robbins opening the account for them following a corner; but Gregg equalised shortly thereafter, the sides thus drawing level at interval. After the changeover the game developed into a kick-and-rush type with numerous petty fouls and both sides missed easy chances.

ARSENAL'S HARD FIGHT.

The Arsenal put up a hard fight against Luton. A record crowd of 20,000 watched the keen and exciting Arsenal attack held by a grand defence. It was a vigorous game and the Arsenal defence had a strenuous time, Luton swinging the ball about. The first half passed goalless. An exceedingly desperate end to end fight followed on resumption, Roberts being the outstanding player in the Arsenal defence. Twelve minutes before finish Bastin centred with a great dribble, Dunne putting on the winning goal.

A DRAWN MATCH.

Chesterfield surprised Aston Villa with a sensational start. Cook sdoring under a minute for them. Twenty-eight thousand spectators watched the match with keen exditement. Aston Villa later settled down to a more lively attack, Cunliffe scoring two goals in 2 minutes. Hughes equalised but the goal was disallowed, with the result that Villa were one goal to the good at the end of the first half. Chesterfield became confident on resumption and kept the Villa on the defensive. Morton did brilliant goal-keeping, but Hughes equalised with the result that the match ended in a draw.

CHELTENHAM OUTPLAYED.

Cheltenham, whose team costs £18 sterling per week to maintain, scored in the fifth minute. There was a record crowd of 10,000 present. Blackpool missed several opportunities and were one goal in arrears at the interval. After recess, however, Cheltenham were outplayed. Bussey equalised three minutes after the changeover and Watson increased the lead from a penalty. Doherty completed the tally.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed at Rotherham where a record crowd of 23,000 was present. Railings collapsed here and the ambulance corps was very busy. Hooper opened the scoring account for Wednesday in the fifth minute and Dewar added the second. In the latter half, Wednesday were undoubtedly superior. Leach completed the tally.

BRINTON INJURED.

Bristol City who drew with Derby were exceedingly plucky. Brinton was taken off the field having been injured. Scriven scored for the home team one minute before the interval. The Derby forwards were smarter in the second half and were rewarded by an equaliser from a long range put on by Nicholas.

MISSED CHANCES.

Fifty thousand spectators were thrilled by a fast game played at Sunderland. Camsell scored nearly half an hour after the commencement, the homeside vainly clamouring for offside. Carter headed in an equalising a quarter of an hour after recess. Thereafter Sunderland missed numerous chances.

Plymouth gave a display of clever football, Cookson scoring for them in the first half. The match was fiercely contested in the latter half. The Argyle defence was quite sound excepting for one mistake two minutes before the finish when McLean equalised.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, January 13.

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Watford 1, Norwich 3.

THIRD DIVISION. (Northern Section.)

Barnsley 1, Carlisle 0.
Darlington 2, Walsall 1.
Mansfield 1, Stockport 1.
Rochdale 0, Doncaster 2.
Southport 4, New Brighton 0.
Wrexham 5, Crewe 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 3, Third Nanark 0.
Clyde 2, Cowdenbeath 3.
Falkirk 3, Partick Thistle 0,
Hamilton 1, Ayr 1.
Hearts 2, Celtic 1.
Kilmarnock 2, Hibernians 0.
Queens Park 0, St. Mirren 0.
Queen of South 3, Dundee 1.
Rangers 4, Motherwell 2.
St. Johnstone 4, Airdrieonians 0.
—Reuter.

GOAL SCORERS

LONDON, January 13.

The following scored in respective matches played in First Division of Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: Moore, Armstrong, Warnock.
Clyde: Johnstone, Howieson.
Cowdenbeath: Inglis, Robertson, Wilkie.
Falkirk: Bartram, Meecham (Twice).
Hamilton: King.
Ayr: Fisher.
Hearts: Walker, White.
Celtic: Mcgonagie (from Penalty).
Kilmarnock: Maxwell, Landsborough.
Queen of South: McGowan, McKie, Ferguson.
Dundee: Rennie.
Rangers: McPhail (twice) Fleming (twice).
Motherwell: Stevenson (twice).
Motherwell: Stevenson (twice).
St. Johnstone: Hulton (twice), Ferguson, Tennant.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, January 13.

Following are the results of principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Notts, Lincs and Derby 9, Leicestershire 5 (at Preston).
Bath 9, Northampton 5.
Birkenhead Park 6, Guy's Hospital 6.
Bristol 11, The Army 3.
Devonport Services 6, Neath 11.
Gloucester 9, Newport 0.
Harlequins 13, Blackheath 8.
Leicester 12, Rugby 0.
Llanelly 12, Sale 6.
London Irish vs. St. Thomas's Hospital (Unplayed).
London Scottish 8, Rosslyn Park 8.
Manchester vs. Waterloo (Unplayed).
Old Alleynians vs. Old Blues (Unplayed).
Old Leysians vs. Brighton (Unplayed).
Old Merchant Taylors 15, St. Bart's Hospital 5.
United Services 6, Richmond 8.
Abertillery 0, Crosskeys 0.
Cardiff 0, Swansea 3.
Pontypool 9, Aberavon 5.
Glasgow University 5, Glasgow Academicals 6.
Watsonians 5, Hawick 10.

At Edinburgh in International Trial Scotland beat Rest twelve points to three.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY'S HORSE WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The race for the Governor's Cup resulted to-day as follows:—

H. E. the Viceroy's COMPLET	1
IRISH TIMES	2
BLACKETTE	3

Won by short head. Three lengths separated second and third.

Time—Three minutes four seconds.

Golden Carp ran fourth.

Betting.—Two to one against Complet, 5/1 Irish Times, 6/1 Blackette.—A. P.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

In the second match Tilden beat Vines (6-4, 18-10, 9-7, and 6-3).

HEALTH OF INDIA

Government Asked To Appoint A Commission

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

with the coming of a federal constitution for India a federal health organisation worthy of India must take shape at an early dater observes Major General J. D. Graham, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in his annual report for the last year, which is published to-day. He also suggests the appointment of an 'ad hoc' commission to take stock of the health position in India.

With regard to the formation of a federal health organisation for India Major General Graham says that this can be commenced at once by judicious strengthening of the existing skeleton nucleus of the health department personnel, which through these lean years has tried to keep the flame alight and attempted, where it was possible to develop new lines conscious always of the inadequacy and paucity of its effort in relation to what was required of it. Such a federal health organisation must be the official and technical medium for communications on health matters with and from outside so that its influence will be felt in international health affairs and assemblies.

PROBLEMS FOR COMMISSION.

Regarding the appointment of the commission he expresses the opinion that all allied interests should be represented on it and that the commission should consider all the factors relating to health especially population, finance, wages and diet thereby paving the way for some more permanent and practical scheme of economic uplift. He finds nothing derogatory nationally in forming such a commission and cites the instance of a similar commission that is sitting at the moment in Edinburgh to review the existing health condition in Scotland.

Major General Graham refers to the backward state of rural hygeine and says that unless the educated public awakened to the necessity of combating economic difficulties by some practical form of economic uplift very little can be achieved. He adds that the all-India Hygiene Institute will be able to supply highly trained officers suitable for directional work in the centre and in the provinces.—A. P.

OVERCROWDING IN BHAVNAGAR BAR

BHAVANAGAR, Jan. 14.

Due to the overcrowding of the Local Bar the State authorities have decided not to issue fresh Sanads to any lawyer for setting up as a practitioner here.—(United Press.)

KAMPTEE MUNICIPAL ... RESIGNATIONS

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

In connection with the resigna- of five members and two vice-presidents of the Kamptee Municipality, it is learnt that resignations of the five members have been accepted by the president while those of the vice-presidents are under consideration of the local government.—A. P.

DAVI WINS BILLIARD MATCH

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 13

In the billiards match Davis beat Newman.

Final scores were:—
Davis 18,675
Newman 18,546.

"SACRIFICE" PUT ON BOARDS AT MATUNGA

In aid of the South Indian Association, Poet Rabindranath Tagore's play 'Sacrifice' was enacted in English by the members of the South Indian Associations at the Old Jains Boarding House, King's Garden, Matunga (G. I. P.) on Saturday evening.

The plot concerns the idea of animal sacrifice as an abhorrent barbaric practice in attempting to ban which Govinda the King of Tripura, gets himself into trouble.

The poet's tirade against the horror, cruelty, and blind superstition that went with the very idea of animal sacrifice, couched in the best Tolstoian vein is irresistible.

The play ends with the triumph of the King and the overthrow of his enemies, led by the High Priest, and the ending is in the classic Indian style of reconstruction and peace.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's "La Fontaine" (ridden by Munro) returning to the scales after winning the Danebury Handicap, the chief event in Saturday's races.

EUROPEANS LOSE 5 WKTS. FOR 95 IN SECOND VENTURE

In First Innings Of Madras Cricket Match Indians Ahead By 43 Runs

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The Presidency cricket match between Europeans and Indians was continued to-day in bright weather, Bharatchand and Krishnaswamy the overnight (not outs) resuming Indians' first innings against the bowling of White and Johnstone. The Hyderabad player showed greater enterprise sending White to the ropes in the second ball of the day and hooking him twice to the leg boundary. Krishnaswamy kept his end intact and the century of their innings was registered within 25 minutes of the re-start.

Bharatchand who had contributed 50 narrowly escaped being run out at 114. Krishnaswamy who had been playing a cautious game all along also reached his 50, but mistimed McIntosh and was clean bowled at 142 for an invaluable 54. Bharatchand also fell at the same total being out leg before to Major Ward. They both put up a plucky stand for the second wicket partnership which yielded 127 runs.

Bharatchand played a vigorous game hitting 5 boundaries for his 64. Gopalan who went in next disappointed spectators being given out l.-b.-w to Johnstone for 9. The next two wickets also fell cheaply.

Baliah and Mark Ranganathan now coming together stemmed the tide carrying the score to 196 runs for 6 wickets at lunch interval.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

Resuming play, after lunch, Baliah sent up the second century of the Indians' innings driving L. E. Marchand to the screen for a four. Three runs later, Ranganathan was adjudged l.b.w. to Johnstone for 9. Uttappa now joining his skipper pulled Ward to the leg boundary passing Europeans' total of 206 amidst wild cheering.

ALL OUT FOR 249.

The period of bright innings followed and at 232 Uttappa lost his wicket l.b.w. to Ward for 16. Baliah alone continued hitting freely all round the wicket and his score of 54 included 7 fours and five.

Indians' first innings concluded at 20 minutes past three for 249 runs.

EUROPEANS' SECOND VENTURE

Europeans going in for the second innings made a faulty start losing the first wicket at 6, Johnstone being clean beaten by Gopalan with a good length ball.

At tea interval Europeans' score was 8 runs for one wicket.

Europeans steadied up after tea Shaw and Rogers playing an aggressive innings treated spectators to lively time 50 was registered in as many minutes when Gopalan broke through Rogers defence (50/2/18). Ward entered and Shaw keeping up pace. 70 was reached when Ramsingh clean-bowled out Shaw. The latter played a breezy innings for his 35 (70/3-35). Ramsingh dismissed White at the same total. Nailer joined Ward and carried the score to 95 when Gopalan claimed Nailer for 14.

At the close of the play European made 95 for five, Ward (not out) 18.

SCORES.

INDIANS' FIRST INNINGS.

The following are the scores:—

Ramsingh c Nailer b. Major Ward	7
Krishnaswamy b. McIntosh	54
Bharatchand l.b.w. Major Ward	64
Gopalan l.b.w. Johnstone	9
Sivanath c. Nailer b. McIntosh	4
Baliah c. Rogers b. Major Ward	54
Janardhanam c. Nailer b. White	1
Ranganathan l.b.w. Johnstone	9
Uttappa l.b.w. Major Ward	16
Nagaraja Rao, b. McIntosh	5
Thiruvenkatachari (not out)	1
Extras	25
Total	249

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Major Ward 4 for 57; McIntosh 3 for 35; Johnstone 2 for 38; White 1 for 37; Lemarchand, Hollingworth and Shaw 0 for 35, 14 and 8 respectively.

SCHUSTER ON AIM OF ECONOMIC SURVEY

It's An Attempt To Picture India As A Whole

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Speaking at a meeting of Economists and businessmen, held this evening under the auspices of the Institute of Indian Economists at the Bengal National Chamber Hall, Sir George Schuster at the outset explained the aims and objects of the Committee for Economic Survey already appointed by the Government of India. He said, "There have been many organisations throughout the country whose activities were confined only to particular issues, but no one has ever attempted to relate those intensive enquiries in individual cases to some attempt to a make picture of India as a whole".

Proceeding, Sir George Schuster said: "The enquiry is not a sensational process. But that fact should not imply that this kind of enquiry is a substitute for any thing to deal with dangers arising out of the present crisis. It seems to us—particularly in connection with India—that it is important to try and start a proper organisation before the new constitution comes into being, so that you can hand over to the new Government in India something which has already started working on economic lines. The step we are taking is only a modest first step in this direction. We don't want to make any particular splash about it".—(United Press.)

"STEREOTYPED AND BOOK-WORMISH"

Atiya Begum Says Present Educational Policy is Obstacle To India's Freedom

Atiya Begum was the guest of honour at the Elphinstone College Debating Society on Thursday. The subject of discourse was "Present Educational System is a Menace to India's Independence."

She said that "Education was the most important factor in moulding the character and conduct of the people in a country.

"We have had since the war an influx of Conferences and Commissions which have cost the country a fabulous sum. The work of these Conferences has been passing resolutions, the purport of which is forgotten the next moment, and the mission of the Commissions has been to publish voluminous reports, which have been thrown in the waste-paper basket. In short, we find that not in one single instance, has the present policy of education in India been praised, or has received a favourable comment, but that it has been most severely criticised in every phase.

BOOK-WORMISH EDUCATION

The present policy of education remains stereotyped, bookwormish uninspirng, elongated, extremely expensive; and if India is at all thinking seriously of freedom it has lost the capacity to appreciate that it is drifting further and further away from it. A system which affords no scope for individual expression is utterly valueless. Indians are traditionally born to be refined, cultured and artistic. There is no provision, however, made in the present educational system for the expansion and assertion of the real Indian instinct.

The educational authorities who rule over the system, are so tired and worn-out, that they should be asked to retire and take rest. A fresh and vigorous impulse should be initiated by sincere hard-working, educationists, who have nothing to gain, but are capable and efficient, and should be given a free hand to bring about a drastic revolution in the course, curriculum, and syllabus.

Music which is the most important factor in moulding the character of a person and Nation, should be enforced as a compulsory subject, not with the view of making a person sing or play, but with the view of his getting intimate with one of the supremely beautiful and highly developed science which any country can boast of. Fine Art should occupy the same position in the curriculum.

OBSTACLE TO FREEDOM

Finally, I should like to say that India cannot possibly be won by machinery, or aggression. It can only be won by love and highly developed intellectual forces, and seeing through our political, social and educational Institutions, and their method of work I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that we are not working out the solution and salvation of our intricate problems, but that India's present policy of education remains a bar and ostacle to her freedom.

The president, Principal Hamill, agreed with the speaker that Indian students should take keen interest in Indian music and further added, "But I think that the present educational system does not debar the students, who are intereseted in it, from taking that education."

He ended his lecture with thanks to Atiya Begum.

Pepsodent keeps teeth clean and sparkling!

BY removing that sticky coating on your teeth called "film," Pepsodent Tooth Paste reveals the clean white enamel surfaces of your teeth. In addition to removing film, Pepsodent *polishes* your teeth to sparkling brilliance.

This unique action is due to the special double-duty cleansing and polishing material contained exclusively in Pepsodent. *It is contained in no other tooth paste.* That is why no other tooth paste gives the same results as Pepsodent.

Send for a free ten-day tube of Pepsodent and see how different it is from ordinary tooth pastes. After using it only a few days, your teeth will feel cleaner. They will be brighter. They will be healthier.

FREE 10-day tube

The Pepsodent Co.,
P. O. Box 473,
Singapore, Sts. Settlements.

Please send me a free ten-day sample of Pepsodent Tooth Paste. I enclose ½ anna in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

Name.....

Address.....City.....

4-IX-E

For sweetness and ease of running, the Raleigh bicycle is unequalled. Strength, simplicity and lightness are achieved by unremitting attention to every detail. The finest steel alone, treated by exclusive processes, is used for every part of the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay and Poona.

ABOUT THE TOILERS OF THE WORLD

HOW THEY DO IT IN ENGLAND

Re-organisation Of Cotton Industry

(BY "SOCIALITAS".)

The re-organisation of cotton industry in India in general, but in Bombay in particular, has been for long the one anxious care of all the different factors involved in the question. But the inherent contradictions of capitalisum that are the basic cause of the ruination of the textile industry are working so much against each other especially in India that hitherto no solution has been found to resusciate the industry. Mere loose aspersions, and allegations do not count. They do not u'timately solve the problem. The industry has to be run and run on proper, permanent lines. The factor of less alienated. Let us see how they do it in Britain.

HOW THEY DO IT IN ENGLAND.

A draft scheme for a Cotton Control Board and Licensing system was drawn up by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress there. The scheme proposes a Control Board consisting of fifteen members in addition to the Chairman who should not be connected in any way with the cotton industry and all should hold office for five years. They would be paid at a rate fixed by the President of the Board of Trade and all the members within six months of their appointment would have to severe all interest, financial or otherwise, with the trade. The Board would include every section in the industry, including the operatives, and its function would be to issue licenses to approved firms and companies and to review and cancel licenses under specified conditions; to formulate and enforce schemes for the reorganisation and reconstruction, including the amalgamation of concerns, elimination of redudant plant, re-equipment of mills, establishment of marketing organisations, etc.; and to safeguard standards of labour laid down in collective agreements between employers and operatives.

FUNCTION OF BOARD.

Immediately the Board is established it should proceed to formulate schemes for reorganisation of the industry section by section. The committee of the Board should have power to call witnesses, investigate the books of firms, and do all other things necessary for a complete investigation into the position of the respective sections. The schemes formulated should contain recommendations for the future organisation of marketing their respective products. When finally adopted the schemes should be embodied in the form of orders which should be placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament and should become operative after 28 days, unless within that time the matter had been raised in Parliament and an adverse vote recorded.

POWERS.

In formulating schemes the Board should be empowered to amalgamate concerns compulsorily; to value buildings, plant, etc.; to close down redudant plant; to establish new organisations for the purpose of marketing; and to raise a fund by a levy upon firms or companies in the industry to meet the expenses of the Board's administration. It would be laid down in the Act that where any firm or company was compelled to transfer its assets and business to another concern, the shareholders should be compensated by the issue to them of equivalent stock in the concern. Compensation or valuation should be assessed upon the basis of what would have been the value as between a willing buyer and a willing seller, if the Act had not been passed.

MARKETING.

As regards marketing the committee of the Board should co-opt three members having knowledge of marketing when preparing the part of their schemes dealing with this matter. The Board would be empowered, though not bound, to place the new marketing machinery under its own direct supervision and control, it is contemplated, in any case, that the Board would operate the Central Intelligence and Statistical Bureau for the entire industry, and might think it desirable to operate the marketing machinery on behalf of the entire industry.

In the organisation of sections other than marketing, the Board would not be an executive or operative body, and would not itself undertake to raise finance for re-equipment and reconstruction.

As regards marketing if the Board decide itself to operate the central marketing machinary, the organisation would be a co-operative one financed by the whole industry.

A general strike is contemplated by the mill workers of Bombay and it is once again bound to re-act seriously on the diverse factors involved. The economic problem is gravely mixed up with the political in India and before it is too late an influential committee of leading citizens should be formed who should be instrumental in conjunction with the factory workers in evolving a Central Cotton Control Board details of which may be worked out when a common understanding is established.

"SALUTE UNION JACK" QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

Gaya Prasad Singh Gives Notice Of Interpellations

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

With regard to the Press report that the Military authorities forced some peopee at Midnapore to salute the Union Jack, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M. L. A., will ask the following questions at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly:—

(a) Is it a fact that at the instance of the Military authorities the following notices were issued in Midnapore to a number of Local citizens?

(i) Notice is hereby given that the Royal Garhwali Soldiers will be coming to Contai at 3 P. M. on December 16, 1933. You are therefore directed to be present at the Contai Dak Bungalow compound at 3 P. M. to welcome them and to salute the British Flag.

(ii) You are hereby informed that a ceremonial parade of the Royal Garhwali soldiers will be held in the Khashmahal compound at 11 A. M. on December 18. You are therefore directed to be present at that place at the fixed time without fail."

(b) Is it a fact that soldiers are sometimes made to march into the houses of certain citizens in Midnapore, who are molested on their refusing or hesitating to salute the Union Jack and that in some cases people are asked if they are for the Congress or for the Government and on any one of them stating that he is for the Congress he is maltreated?

Do Government propose to enquire into these allegations?

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh has also tabled a question about the rumoured rendition of Sialkot to the Kashmir Durbar in exchange for Srinagar as under:—

"Is there any proposal to make over Sialkot or any other portion of the Punjab in British India to any outside authority? If so, what exactly is the nature of the proposal?—(United Press).

RELIEF TO RELEASED VOLUNTEERS

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—"During the last week, a sum of Rs. 465 was received for the relief of released volunteers, in 6 different sums of Rs. 100, 100, 200, 50 and 15 (Rs. 200 were earmarked for food only). On account of severe cold a large number of volunteers have asked for blankets and warm clothing, and arrangements to supply these are being made. During the last week 10 volunteers have been given relief as under:—1 Rs. 32, 3 Rs. 20 each, 1 Rs. 10, 3 Rs. 15 each and 2 Rs. 5 each."

Rome Jan. 13.—Subscriptions to the four milliard 'Fra' Treasury Bonds last evening exceeded twice that amount. Sgr. Mussolini closed subscription lists from tonight.—Reuter.

MUSINGS IN MILL AREA.

Sorrows Of The Capitalist

(By "FELON.")

A walk round the mill area of a morning or evening bring before you the queues of the army of the jobless plodding along with misery and suffering writ large on their faces aimlessly and if you come across any one of them and stop for an exchange of words you will be wonderstruck with what resignation he takes the life of starvation that he is forced to face for no fault of his. But this is the first impression you get, because the worker has grown suspicious of every one who goes to him with the air of patronage and words of sympathy which carry him no where and for which he has begun to entertain an amusing contempt—yes, amusing because that is the only thing that tickles his proletarian humour! If you, however, stay to argue with him, then you can be sure that he is not such a dunce as some imagine him to be.

STOCK ARGUMENT.

The present depression has provided a stock argument for all and sundry. They say commodity prices have fallen and the fall is the lowest recorded for many, many years. There is slump in trade and so there is no demand for manufacture. The businessman and the industrialist are at the mercy of financiers, as the trade has already hit them hard. The balance-sheet does not show any profit. The depreciation funds are, or have already, depreciated and the shareholders are becoming restless as industry is not bringing in any dividends. Naturally if the industry is to live the working cost must be reduced. And how can it be done except through the cut in the wages of the workers?

HIS SACRIFICE.

If you ask the employer, he confronts you with statistics that confound you. He is very sorry he is compelled to reduce wages or in the alternative shut up the fctory. Which is better? Of course running it, isn't it? Why? Because, then you see, the workers are kept engaged. Though there is reduction in wages, still he is not faced with stark starvation. It is most unreasonable of the worker not to face the realities. He ought to know that conditions are not what they used to be and that the industry is faced with a crisis. Unless all involved in the working of industry, workers and all, put their shoulders to the wheel, there is no hope of recovery. All have to put in something according to his might. The worker must put in his sacrifice.

"OUR POSITION."

If you ask the capitalist what sacrifice he is making, out comes his retort: "You fellows never appreciate our position. What do you know, what Herculean fight we are putting up to get over the mess that has come over trade the world over? Perhaps you are not concerned with the collapse of the world structure that has been so magnificently set up by capitalism (through the sweat or blood of the worker) to which you owe every thing,—peace, security, good government and all. Those who stand by and clap hands at the crumbling system and those that spread discontent among the scum of human society which is glorified as the revolutionary proletariat and seek to pull down the structure that has meant so much for human progress and civilization are, if you ask me, the very devils,—like Nero who fiddled when Rome was on fire,—and rascals. But they seem to get all the sympathy and encouragement, while we as a class are held up to contumely, ridicule and abuse.

THE BARGAIN.

You ask us what sarifice we are making. Well look here. You have certainly heard about the Pact that Mody has succeeded in making with Lancashire and, of course, the more recent agreement with Japan. These two will stimulate foreign imports which means a great thing for Lancashire to get clear of the glut and Japan will rescue the poor cotton-grower in this country. Then the effect of the Ottawa Fact is bound to be favourable to Empire Trade. India being a part—(yes, too much so)—of the Empire, she is bound also to benefit in the bargain. Of course, you will sneer at all this and still persist in your absurd question, 'what sacrifice are you making?' Well, this is the best that can be done under the circumstances. As for our sacrifices, show us what are the profits to sacrifice. What little we get doesn't meet our management commitments.

MANAGEMENT COSTS.

You can't ask the Managing Agents to work for nothing and the staff, top-heavy and extravagant you may say,—but this is due to your abject ignorance,—can't be reduced either in number or in money payments as they all come from a class that can't stand the strain. Still we are doing our best to make things look not so odious to them by making them sacrifice some portion of their allowances and in some cases a portion of their salaries also. You must know we have retrenched the clerical staff, though. For the worker the sacrifice is not much. He is used to a low standard of life. What we cut, will not affect his standard; on the other hand may lead him to take to a cleaner life as he will not be able to find the wherewithal to foot his toddy bill. Now, there you are."

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE.

"Let me tell you, the Capitalist will continue, "that the real wages are seldom attacked. All this row about wage cut is based on malicious and lying propaganda of people who want to create a "Bedlam" of this Best of all Worlds. What are the facts? During the period of scarcity when commodity prices had jumped up, the industrialist gave some allowance so that the worker might be fully protected. On the average this allowance amounted to about 70 to 80 per cent of the real wages. This has remained untouched all along, though there was no reason to continue it when normal conditions were restored after the War. Still, as long as the industry could go on, the workers were allowed this allowances, generally known as "dearness allowance." Now when industry is threatened with dire calamity,—for which the worker is not responsible, we admit,—are we really doing the inhuman thing with the worker as it is sought to be made out? The ingratitude on the part of the worker is so patent; don't you agree?"

DIFFERENT MEANINGS.

Naturally you are impressed, more so because "Swadeshi" is in danger. And if "Swadeshi" is jeopardised how can you have "Economic Swaraj?" So you begin to think which means you begin to forget what you knew already. It is certain that without Swadeshi you can't have "Economic Swaraj" because all the people who open Swadeshi Exhibitions and form Swadeshi Leagues and Sanghas and open Swadeshi Factories—and all these are big people—say so. It must be true, for all big people can't say the same thing if it is otherwise. Even Pandit Jawaharlal says that freedom will not be real if it does not mean economic freedom. You, in the heat of the mental confusion, do not pause to ponder over what exactly the one means by "Economic Swaraj" and other by "Economic Freedom", "Swaraj" and "Freedom" are different names for the same thing, whatever that thing may be.

STARVING MILLIONS.

Since all the newspapers are full of "Swadeshi" stuff, you obviously feel that "Swadeshi" is the real thing that must be maintained. It tickles your patriotism, love for the motherland, vision of the ancient glories of Hindustan when her Muslin was the wonder of the world, when her prosperity personified her as the "manna" of the universe, etc. You are carried away and you begin to shout from the pulpit and the market place, "Swadeshi, Swadeshi"; "Swadeshi means work to starving millions, employment to them and economic Swaraj for India." What a glorious thing this Swadeshi is!

So you must not allow your industries to suffer. They are having bad time. National prosperity is a thing for which any sacrifice will not be too much. You thus see how monstrous it is for the worker in the factory not to put his shoulder to the wheel, and keep up the industry from tottering. You, of course, forget the other side of the picture, what the worker has to say on the subject. But does that really matter?

I had mused so far when I was brought into consciousness by my friend the unemployed pointedly drawing my attention to a family of ex-workers passing us on their way to.....I wonder where they were going. I hadn't the heart to ask my companion.

SWARAJ THROUGH SOCIAL REFORM

College Students In Elocution Competition

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, of which Messrs. D. G. Dalvi and Y. V. Bhandarkar are the Joint Honorary Secretaries, a series of elocution competitions for students of Colleges in Bombay and public lectures have been arranged. The first of the series took place on Saturday evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, when Mr. S. S. Patkar presided and distributed the prizes.

There were six competitors, one of them being a lady student. The subject was "Social Reform as the Basis of National Uplift".

"ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ."

Mr. Daruwalla (St. Xavier's College) who won the competition said that the only way to bring India nearer to "Swaraj" was by way of an active social reform and uplift programme. The appalling illiteracy of the masses, the abject poverty under which they struggled, and the religious superstitions that held them under subjection were blocking the path to Progress. "Broadcast education, eliminate illiteracy, abolish the superstitions and banish untouchability if India wanted progress" declared the speaker.

The speaker concluded by pointing out the urgent necessity of rural reconstruction and uplift to save the peasant from collapse.

TURKISH EXAMPLE.

Mr. H. R. Khoja (Ismail College), who spoke next, won the second prize. He said that India should imitate Turkey. In 10 years, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha she had jumped into the front rank of Central European States. He urged that the present sorry state of India was no less due to the bad and rigid social customs than to illiteracy that maintained a stranglehold over the masses. National uplift and freedom, said the speaker, could be achieved by social reforms also.

N. M. Bharucha (St. Xavier's College), V. R. Desai, and P. T. Bhat also spoke, emphasing the importance of Social Reforms in India.

ADVANCE WITH TIMES.

Miss Leela N. Desai was the last speaker who along with another girl friend were given consolation prizes, for what the president characterised as 'their boldness in coming forward and taking interest in the contests'. Miss Leela gave an interesting speech in which she said that every society, however advanced, should always advance with the times, and must accept reformes. She condemned the Purdah system and gave a tribute to Kemal Pasha for the rapid strides he made it possible for Turkey to make. She observed that in England the modern girl was educated with the motto that 'the hand that rocks the craddle rules the world".

INDIAN WIDOW

Indian Society, she declared, suffered a good lot due to 'child marriage' and widowhood. She claimed the Sarda Act an achievement, and was inclined to claim for the 'Widow remarriage Act' as much equal importance. She had her bitterest fling on orthodoxy, and pleaded sympathy for the misery of the Indian widow.

TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS.

She was emphatic that India as yet had not had the benefit of any appreciable number of social reforms. She paid a tribute to the pioneers of social reforms as Dayanand Saraswathi, Ram Mohan Roy, and Keshab Chandra Sen.

The president in his concluding speech announcing the prizes, observed that the idea of the elocution competition as 'a happy idea' and congratulated 'the only lady who made bold to speak out what she felt'.

The next debate has been fixed for 27th January.

"PALPABLY FALSE AND FRIVOLOUS

Long Drawn Out Civil Suit Decided

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

Mr. Pathak, Additional District Judge, Nagpur has passed orders in the civil suit filed by Sir Bisessardas Daga, Kt., against Syed Aulnoomin Allied of Nagpur granting to the plaintiff a decree of Rs. 22,424/2/6 with interest and costs and an additional Rs. 350 as compensatory cost.

The defendant denied liability of payment and produced a receipt for Rs. 23,000 alleged to have been signed by Dwarkadas plaintiff's agent who has since died.

The suit was launched in 1931 and after prolonged hearing lasting for nearly three years, the District Judge held that the defendants plea was palpably false and frivolous.

"On the whole I am satisfied that the defendant did not pay Rs. 23,000 as alleged and the receipt is a forged document. The signature of Dwarkadas on the receipt may be genuine, but the signature was not meant to be appended to the receipt for Rs. 23,000 remarked the Judge.—(United Press.)

The right start to a busy day is a sound night's sleep—FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 insures a deep sound sleep

Wakeful nights and disturbed sleep are often the result of faulty feeding. You can make sure of a good night's rest by regularly drinking Fry's 4 Foods in 1. This chocolate flavoured drink has a double action. It induces restful sleep and creates new energy. Every drop of it improves health and gives you fresh vigour.

Remember to drink it every day. A teaspoonful in a cup of Milk is a valuable meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists:—WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA (SUTTON & Co., 33, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Mechi Miani Rd. KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fruitpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Telephone No. 22337. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1934

NOT FOR CONGRESSMEN

The public has now before it the letter of invitation addressed by the Executive Committee of the proposed All-Parties' Conference to various leaders, of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement condemning the policy of the Conference, and of a few rejoinders to this statement by Nationalists like Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. M. C. Chagla. It is not difficult from all these materials to gather that the Conference is destined to be an empty show, though it may be a pretty big one. It excludes from consideration not only the Communal Award but also all other "questions arising therefrom." This virtually means that the Conference will give a kind of tacit consent to the Award and will not even make an attempt to seek a voluntary communal settlement, as if such an attempt were itself disloyalty to the Award. We wonder how in such a conference those Hindu, Muslim and Sikh institutions that strongly condemn the Award can take any part. The letter of invitation also makes it clear that the Conference will ask for those modifications in the White Paper scheme "on which evidently there is agreement." In the circumstances the Conference will register what it may call the greatest common measure at the low level of those who demand the least from Government. In other words, it will only endorse the joint memorandum submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the Indian delegates to it. But to regard such a demand as representing the country or any large section of it, while professing to condemn the White Paper, would be only to substitute a new fraud in place of an old one.

No Compromise

As to whether Congressmen will or can legitimately join such a conference, the question is hardly debatable. One might as well ask if it would be proper or honourable for them to endorse the joint memorandum or join the Liberal Federation after all the events of the last three or four years. Can there be any likeness between a slightly liberalised edition of the W. P. and the independence to which the Congress has pledged itself these several years? After all the tremendous sacrifices they have made for it, Congressmen cannot be expected to regard the objective of "substance of independence", to use Gandhiji's phrase, as a mere joke. Moreover Congressmen have always demanded the right of self-determination and will not now compromise that right by supplicating for improvements in the W. P. All self-respecting Congressmen will endorse every word in the following view of Pandit Jawaharlal:

"Only those who are prepared to give up their oft-repeated objective, forget their pledges, and accept, not for to-day and to-morrow, but for the distant future, alien political and financial and military control, can discuss the White Paper and its off-shoots. For Congressmen and others who work for a fundamental change in India, there is going to be no compromise on this issue, whatever happens. For them therefore to associate themselves with any attempt to modify the White Paper would be a betrayal of all they stand for, and a strengthening of the reactionary elements in the country."

Mr. Asef Ali deplores what he calls the Pandit's non-co-operation with his own people and thinks that the real betrayal of Congress interests is in not accepting Government's challenge by using the wide electorate under the new constitution. Pandit Jawaharlal's desire for co-operation certainly does not induce him to go down to the level of the ultra-Moderates for the sake of unity. He would rather inspire others to come up to the Congress level by his uncompromising patriotism. As for the talk of using the electorate, Mr. Asaf Ali evades the issue by referring to the use of the future Councils. He knows but too well that the Pandit has already expressed the view that it may or may not be necessary in the future to use the new Councils. But at present that question does not arise and the immediate issue is whether Congressmen should join others in praying for a few more crumbs than are promised by the W. P.

Mr. Chagla's Drawback

Mr. M. C. Chagla, too, would have a tilt at Pandit Jawaharlal's statement. The trouble with him is that not being a Congressman himself, he does not fully appreciate the Congress view-point in such matters. He is Nationalist enough to agree with the Pandit that the W. P. scheme is fit only for the waste paper basket and that if the proposed conference is "merely to suggest amendments within the scheme of the White Paper," it would be "a futile and even a dangerous proceeding." But he feels that there is no harm in Congressmen joining others in condemning the W. P. and that it is also the function of the proposed conference to carry on an educative propaganda against the "political imposture" proposed to be imposed upon them. Now, Congressmen do not object to joining others in condemning the imposture. Indeed they have already been condemning it in a thoroughly unmistakable manner. But the proposed conference is not merely for condemning the W. P. It will commit its members to certain petty concessions and by implication to the defects not expressly condemned. Does Mr. Chagla seriously believe that the improved constitution which the Conference will ask for on the basis of the common measure, reached at the Conference itself, will have the faintest resemblance to even Dominion Status, let alone Complete Independence? As for the Conference carrying on any educative propaganda, Mr. Chagla himself will soon enough realise what sort of "educative" propaganda the Conference will carry on, if he has not already had reason to gauge its extent and nature. What have non-Congressmen done all these months to condemn the W. P. and Government's ruthless repressive measures? However, those who have faith in the policy of the proposed conference or can do nothing better than what is proposed to be done, are free to join it. Only, they should not claim to represent either the Congress or the bulk of the country.

Govt. And The Co-op. Movement

In his presidential address to the Girgaum District Co-operative Conference, Prof. V. G. Kale referred to a number of important questions which, though they may not be of much concern to co-operators in urban areas, vitally affect the interests of the Co-operative Movement as a whole. The first of these issues that he raised is the effect of the economic depression on the agricultural and other sections of the community and the need for vigorous measures to combat the acute difficulties that have arisen. Governments in all civilized countries of the world, as Prof. Kale observed, have been taking active measures to relieve farmers and to help industries and trade in spite of a gloomy international outlook. In India, and particularly in the Bombay Presidency, Government, however, appear to have taken the view that nothing useful or practical can be done till the world economic situation improves, when probably it will be urged that there remains no need to do anything! Meanwhile, the problems of agricultural indebtedness and urban unemployment are left to take care of themselves, for Government are concerned not so much with these symptoms of economic distress as with the collection of land revenue from the rural classes—as if no economic upheaval had occurred—and with the heaping of taxes upon taxes for the urban sections of the community to pay out of their diminished incomes.

It is Government's indifference to the root causes of the economic distress which threatens to overwhelm the Co-operative Movement, that has led them to mo-

Our London Letter

EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY

Directed Against Modernism

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, January 6,
(By Air Mail).

The new year has opened with the usual fashion of the British Empire commencing with the Honours' List. The India and Colonial lists, which have received partial publicity in the London press, are without any sensation. The reports that had appeared in some of the Indian newspapers about leading Indian members of the Round Table Conference receiving big titles have proved false. It is more reasonable to expect such lavish gifts to follow rather than to precede the announcement of the new India Constitution. The British list presents a few interesting points. The main features of interest to India are the two new Privy Councillors, namely, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and His Highness the Aga Khan. By the intricate system that exists in the operation of the Privy Council these two Right Honourable gentlemen will more or less be confined to the judicial section of the Privy Council and will very likely never get a share in the statesmanship of the British Empire which is open to members and ex-members of the British Cabinets as a matter of practice. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as an eminent lawyer and as an authority on Indian matters will very likely function on some occasions as one of the Judicial Committee's Law Lords. What exactly the Aga Khan will do as a Privy Councillor is problematical and probably he will remain the holder of the honour without any official functioning coming across his way. He has, however, made himself conspicu-

(Continued on Page 9.)

ctly their attitude towards it. Indifferent as they are to the malady that has overcome rural life, Government must needs find a scapegoat, and it is the easiest thing for them to turn their wrath upon the workers in the Co-operative Movement holding them responsible for all the defects or drawbacks that they may discover in the movement. Government conveniently forget that co-operators all along have been complaining that they were not having a free hand and that officialdom was attempting to dominate the movement much beyond the requirements of the law that governs the working of co-operative societies. So long as all went well with the Co-operative Movement, Government were only too pleased to appropriate all credit for having inaugurated a beneficent movement under their aegis, but now that it is face to face with difficulties in these times of economic depression, they seem only too anxious to assume an attitude of aloofness and to criticize those non-official who made themselves responsible for the supervision and guidance of the movement in close association with themselves.

Hence we find that instead of going to the assistance of workers in this movement sponsored by them so far, Government seem inclined to withdraw or curtail facilities already enjoyed, the drastic reduction in the grant to the Co-operative Institute, referred to by Prof. Kale, being an instance in point. If the Provision of facilities for co-operative education has been found defective, the proper course is to increase the grant made available for co-operative education through the body entrusted with this work and not to reduce it as the Government of Bombay have done. Equally unsatisfactory is the attitude of Government towards the question of building up the machinery for internal control. One of the basic principles of the co-operative movement is self-governance and self-control, but in India while gubernatorial addresses sing the praises of self-help to an impoverished and indigent population, self-governance remains almost a closed book to co-operators. Through local supervising unions an attempt is being made in Bombay and elsewhere to build up the internal strength of the movement, hitherto with a fair measure of success. But now that economic distress has overtaken members of co-operative societies and the movement is in difficulties. Government, instead of assisting in the removal of the distress, propose to assume the control of these local agencies for mutual control and guidance—if not to supplant them altogether—believing that a further dose of official control will put things right. Prof. Kale rightly expressed resentment at this attitude persistence in which cannot but result in the withdrawal of the the few leaders of public life in the Bombay Presidency who are still associated with the Co-operative Movement.

INDIA AND GERMANY

Why The Two Countries Must Come Together

(By Dr. D. N. BANNERJEA)

Compared with London and even Paris, the number of Indian students proceeding to Germany for purposes of study has been very small and has been steadily diminishing of late. If one were guided by the last Report of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office, one should assess the number of our students studying in the British Isles at about 3,500. It is more than probable that this number includes Indian students enrolled on the Irish Universities also. In contrast to this, we have at the University of Berlin and the commercial and technical Universities in the capital of Germany not more than 40 students all told. Should we take all the German Universities into account, we should be greatly surprised if the numbers exceeded 60 or 70 at the outside.

ENGLAND'S TRADE MONOPOLY

The same holds true of business. The main bulk of India's import trade is with England. Lancashire provides cotton piecegoods; Sheffield imports high-grade steel wares including cutlery; scientific instruments, electric plant and even textile machinery from Britain are exchanged for the raw materials exported from India. In comparison with England, Germany takes a modest second or third place in commercial dealings with India. The protective tariffs are likely to be a hindrance to further progress in trade relations between the two countries, and if the so-called Agreements of the Ottawa Conference are actually carried out, Germany will in the near future find herself between the upper mill-stone of Imperial preference and the nether mill-stone of what she considers India's high tariffs.

Then, again, Great Britain has her Trade Commissioners who study the needs of various markets with a view to promoting the interests of their own trade. Indian commercial bodies, till now, unfortunately have not appointed in Germany an economic or commercial expert, who can be trusted to study things independently and develop such commercial dealings with Germany as may be calculated to further Indian interests. We have no doubt that in the near future this serious deficiency will be remedied, but until now the absence of some such highly trained and disciplined official has been a serious handicap to the normal expansion of commercial relations.

CULTURAL AFFINITY

These facts are true and are common knowledge to those who know something about Germany and India. But, in the course of this article, I do not propose to give an exaggerated importance to commercial transactions. In a very real sense Germany means more to India than any other country that imports more goods or attracts more students and distinguished visitors, for Germany claims and has for long asserted, a sense of affinity and kinship with Indian cultural traditions and her philosophical outlook. So far, at least as Europe is concerned, it is Germany's pioneer efforts that challenged for the first time the arrogant assertion that Indians were "heathens" and that their past afforded no basis for building of a great future. More than 50 years ago, German Professors and scientists, by patient study and impartial investigation, gave to the Western world the gems of noble thought and inspiration embedded in the Upanishads. They proclaimed with no uncertain voice that India's past was no mere vacuum, but a fundamental contribution to the culture and civilisation of mankind: They did not encourage our banking on a bye-gone prestige, but they emphasised the importance of our past and the potentialities implicit in our racial tradition for building a future commensurate with it. This was a substantial service and India cannot afford to forget it.

CONTINUOUS FRIENDSHIP

Germany's friendship with India is continuous. It extends to every sphere of activity and is not confined to the appreciation of India's religious and philosophic past. It is an open secret that Rhodes Scholarships and many other types of scholarships and exhibitions, obtaining in the British Empire, are not open to Indians, mainly on racial or political grounds. But in Germany, many scholarships—though mod-

(Continued on page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GOVERNMENT MUST ACT.

The Indo-Japanese Agreement does not seem to have appreciably improved the trade relations between the two countries so far. The boycott of Indian cotton, it is said, is but partially lifted. And fresh difficulties are being created by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association attempting to control the entire Japanese cotton trade with India both here and in their own country. This will cause much hardship to the Indians in Japan doing expert business and those here exporting cotton to Japan. The Japanese are trying to reduce the number of middlemen, particularly the non-Japanese ones. But it is up to the British Government to see that, if the new Agreement is to be respected both in the spirit and in the letter, Indian interests are duly safeguarded.

GIDNEY IS MISTAKEN

Sir Henry Gidney, who is back in India after his labours in London, addressed the Anglo-Indians in the Town Hall on Friday night and dealt at length with problems relating to his community and to the constitutional future of India. Sir Henry, we fear, is grievously mistaken in believing that "the forthcoming reforms would represent as great a measure of political advance as India was capable of assimilating." The gallant Colonel is welcome to consider himself capable of assimilating nothing more. But it is an affront to India to suggest that she is inferior in capacity to the rest of the world and that she should be given, in an endless series of small doses—to be prescribed by non-Indians with our Gidneys, humbly saying ditto—what is undoubtedly and exclusively hers. Sir Henry is also wrong in insinuating doubts and hesitations about Law and Order and in opposing transfer of defence to Indian control.

FORGET AND REMEMBER

He is wrong, finally—again, from the point of view, of the Indian Nation—in holding, as he does, that Anglo-Indians have special rights and privileges. Wherein lies the justification for Parliamentary safeguards? Is it not a fact that these "safeguards" would constitute, to that extent, the perpetuation of privileges that Anglo-Indians have so far enjoyed at the expense, and to the prejudice, of the interests of other and backward Indians. We are glad, however, to notice Sir Henry Gidney pleading with members of his community to forget what they are not. He asked them to remember, on the other hand, they are "Statutory Natives" of this country, and that India was their home. He asked them further to look with pride upon India and with respect upon Indians and to give up their superiority complex. This is sound advice. If they followed it, if, in other words, they accepted the responsibilities—along with privileges—of their birthright rather than be ashamed of it, they would need no special protection. But, let us repeat, they must first forget what they are not.

MASANI POINTS AHEAD

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House began its series of Lectures on "Bombay Looks Ahead" well by choosing Mr. R. P. Masani to inaugurate the series. And Mr. Masani has amply justified the choice by delivering a lecture that was inspiring, lucid and intensely instructive. It constitutes an explanation of how Bombay should look ahead and what "ahead" ought to mean. "We are living in a period when the foundations of the entire social structure, nay, the very foundations of human thought are being rebuilt. If Bombay is looking ahead, her citizens must pay heed to the social wrongs long unredressed, social adjustments long delayed and social justice long denied." He applied these premises to the problems of Bombay civics with boldness and clarity which deserve congratulations. The Corporation and the members of the Corporation will know what they owe to the city and its people and the latter, what they must insist on expecting from the former.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

Colonel F. A. Barker, the Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab, gave an account of "Modern Views on Crime" before the Amritsar Rotary Club and said a number of noteworthy things. Crime, he said, was regarded as an illness to be cured, and punishment was no longer an end in itself. More significant still was his observation that "the crime of yesterday may become the virtue of to-morrow". That these two principles must guide the determination of crime and a fair adjustment of punishment to it, goes without saying. Their enunciation by an Inspector-General of Prisons in one of the major provinces of India lends them additional weight. At the same it brings into prominent relief the failure, in India, to observe them especially in regard to "crimes" that are clearly political and do not involve moral turpitude Funishment is usually characterised by qualities of deterrence and vindictiveness. Nor is treatment of "politicals" in jails anything but a denial of the guiding principles.

Press Views

Unrepresentative

To discuss the White Paper without reference to the Communal Award is to move in an atmosphere of abstraction and unreality. The whole position may be summed up in a word. If the nature of the protest which it is intended to send forth will make it impossible for any true progressive to be associated with the Conference, the decision to exclude the Communal Award from the purview of the Conference will make it impossible for the large majority of Hindus and Sikhs and a very large proportion of Nationalists belonging to other communities to be associated with it. Instead of being an all-parties conference it will, therefore, be a conference of small groups of politicians as little representative of the true heart, mind and will of India as the Indian delegation itself.—"Tribune".

No Compromise

If the Conference is to be a real success, we do not see how the presence of pronounced enthusiasts of the White Paper like H. H. the Aga Khan is going to help in achieving the object of modifying the proposals. There can be no question of compromise on the White Paper as it is framed to-day, and again there are those who will be satisfied with some moderate changes, while a large number of people in the country wants the principle underlying the scheme itself to be radically altered. To find a common acceptable formula for all these different schools of thought is not a very easy task, and we would, therefore, ask the organisers of the proposed Conference to proceed cautiously and promote a platform that will not flounder on the shoals of disagreement or conflicting views. For ourselves, we do not yet see any bright prospect before the Conference.—"Swarajya".

"Groping In The Dark"

Mr. Jayakar's propositions are interesting, albeit a bit original. A country which has no Aga Khan or Tej Bahadur Sapru is doomed. Our own country which is fortunate in justly claiming as her citizens both Sir Tej Bahadur and the Aga Khan cannot be saved unless they elect to lead us from victory to victory and wrest political power from the British people. What about unity? Unity has no meaning if it is achieved at the sacrifice of principle. It is not difficult to trace the causes that produced unity in London between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the one hand and His Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi on the other. How can self-respecting Indians unite on the White Paper save for the purpose of making it futile? We must await the descent from heaven of the quintessence of Swaraj which is still an "unknown quantity" because Mr. Jayakar is still groping in the dark.—"Advance."

Tete-a-Tete

Whatever else you do or do not do, Mr. Nariman, for heaven's sake beware of the curses of an old man who knows and feels.

* * * *

Before Maulana Shaukat Ali gave up Government service he had an ambition "that when I retired from service I would devote my time towards organising physical culture, wrestling, fencing, boxing, swimming, cricket, football, tennis, racket and other games. . . . " Let us pause long for breath.

* * * *

And then let us assure him that the time has come for him to do it now that he has "retired" from service duly and formally.

* * * *

Here is a moving passage from the Governor's letter to Mrs. Blackwell, re H. O. H. Fete:—"I commend your appeal alike to the Rulers of Indian States . . . to the commercial community of Bombay . . . and finally to the general public of Bombay." We heartily recommend His Excellency's commendation.

* * * *

BUT. But, there are some omissions which, with His Excellency's permission, we venture to supply:—

(1) Members of His Excellency's Government;

(2) Heads of the various departments, administrative and otherwise; and

(3) Members in Bombay of the I. C. S., the I. M. S., the I. E. S., the I. P. S., etc., etc.

Our suggestions, however, are, we humbly beg to assure His Excellency, always and unqualifiedly subject to higher considerations of er-er-financial stringency.

* * * *

"MAHATMA'S REPLY TO SANATANIST ABUSE

My Only Weapon Is Appeal To Reason And Heart of People."

That is the trouble with Gandhiji. He aims at the non-existent.

* * * *

Speaking at the Vizianagram banquet in Benares, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the Maharaj Kumar had done the M. C. C. a good turn by affording them an opportunity to bathe themselves in the Ganges and cleanse themselves of their past sins that consisted of the catches they had missed and the no-balls they had played.

His Excellency himself doesn't need a dip in the holy waters. He has never missed a single possible or plausible catch.

Nor has he ever played a no-ball. But, no, this would amount to a tribute to the bowlers.

* * * *

Mr. Puri, M. L. A., wants Government to tell him why, when I. C. S. candidates selected at the London competitive examination, are kept under probation at a British University for one year, those selected in India should be so kept there for two years.

One answer is that the latter need also to unlearn for a year first.

* * * *

"I must", complains Mr. Chagla, "confess my utter inability to understand or appreciate the venomous and vitriolic attack that Pandit Jawaharlal has made on the proposed All-parties' Conference."

This is not a fair complaint, Mr. Chagla himself admits that he does understand, and even appreciate, it as—venomous and vitriolic.

* * * *

"America has been buying gold on a large scale in the London market for the past few days."

If X minus Y equals Z find the value of Z when.

X is the total cost to "the London market" of importing Gold from India and

Y is ditto ditto of exporting ditto to America.

Keep the difference to yourself, we mean don't write to us about it.

* * * *

According to a high Government authority Puyi will ascend the throne of Manchukuo by "divine right."

The poor, harrassed thing!

* * * *

Herr Nagensberg, a prominent Nazi, is in London with the object of promoting "the spiritual union of the Anglo-German youth movement."

Spirituous would be more appropriate.

* * * *

SONS AND FATHERS.

"My boy," said the millionaire, lecturing his son on the importance of economy, "when I was your age I carried water for a gang of brick-layers."

"I am proud of you, father," answered the son, "if it hadn't been for your pluck and perseverance I might have had to do something like that myself."—"Montreal Star."

Readers' Views

ANTI-COMMUNAL LEAGUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is nearly six months that the formation of the Anti-Communal League was announced. Dr. Mahomed Alam addressed several meetings in Bombay city under the auspices of this League. Mr. Abdur Raheman Mitha is said to have been appointed as the provisional Secretary of the League. Public workers appeared to take prominent parts in functions of this League. Its membership has gone over 100. But it is sorry to find that nothing is being heard of this League for a long time since.

At the present time services of the League are most essential. Because now-a-days some well-known communalists have let loose their communal passions throughout India and with their insane speeches are creating the atmosphere which will serve to throw this country many years back. This state of things cannot do otherwise than widen the gulf that already exists between the different communities. Therefore, to maintain good will throughout the country as far as possible and guard the nation against the consequences of our communalists' activities, the remedy will be anti-communal movements along the proper lines.

I suggest, therefore, that the formation of the League is desirable and for this purpose Mr. A. R. Mitha should convene a meeting without delay and elect the office-bearers and start work forthwith.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL M. SHAH.

9 Nights' Fete

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one who has every sympathy with the object of the H.O.H. Fete, I crave the hospitality of your columns to correct what appears to be a general misconception regarling its supposed rival—The 9 Nights Fete.

I cannot say when the Hospitals' scheme was first mooted but I do know that the Committee of the Ex-Services' Association met and discussed a suggestion to organise and run a Fete, on the lines of the 9 Nights' Fete, more than 12 months ago but for very good reasons further action was postponed for a year.

For the enlightenment of those who have so readily arrived at the conclusion that the 9 Nights' Fete will materially affect the prospects of the H.O.H. Fete, let me say, as one who has been actively connected with many charitable organisations, that they do not know their public. As a rule the general public are quite unconcerned about any charitable object; or they would never need to be entertained in the process of collecting funds for some or other deserving object. The public give and give generously where entertainment or prospects of gain are offered, as in the outstanding instance of the Irish Sweeps, but no-one supposes that British Hospitals would benefit by the amount which periodically crosses the Irish Channel if the Law in regard to gambling could be rigidly enforced.

The 9 Nights' Fete which will be over and probably forgotten before the H.O.H. Fete is due to begin, is only one of many entertainments which will be available to the public before and during the running of the Hospitals' Fete. Is it just to single out, criticise and condemn one, which certainly has as an object the benefit of a deserving class, because of a certain similarity of appeal and ignore the many others all of whom will assuredly strive to retain their share of the public's patronage? If the H.O.H. Fete is all its promoters claim it to be they have little to fear from any other possible source of competition.—Yours, etc.

L. A. STRONACH.

Kurla Municipal Affairs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue for to-day a communication from your correspondent appears under the headline "Charge-sheet against Kurla Municipality," in which the first charge has been mentioned as under:—

"One of the worst features of the municipal administration has been the employment in its service of persons who were once dismissed or who have already been recommended for dismissal."

Now I submit this paragraph so far as it pertains to Mr. Akbar Yar Khan, Engineer, Kurla Municipality, is based on misapprehension of facts.

Since I am acquainted with his case I am penning these lines in the hope that the Kurla Municipality will support the claims of an old servant and will remove from the mind of Government whatever misunderstandings do exist about his case.

Mr. Akbar Yar Khan was promoted to the newly sanctioned post of the Engineer under a resolution of the General Board in 1931 on the ground that "he is giving satisfaction in all respects." In this connection it will not be out of place to mention here that the resources of the Kurla Municipality are too limited to bear the burden of "a high-salaried engineer" and that the Kurla Municipality itself does not think to have a full-fledged engineer.

After this no objection was taken by the Collector or by Government. Personally I hold this view that Mr. Akbar Yar Khan is falling a victim to the party factions which are rampant in the Kurla Municipality and that is why his name figured in the notice of supercession to the Kurla Municipality No. Kurla 56, dated the 22nd July, 1933, in the following words:—"The Collector recommended the dismissal of Mr. Akbar Yar Khan, the old Building Inspector, along with two other members of the Kurla Municipality staff, and the Government approved of the Collector's recommendation. The Municipality not only did not dismiss him as suggested to it, but promoted him to the post of an Engineer to the Municipality and he still continues in Municipal service as the Engineer."

The Municipality's explanation to this is as under:—"There was not Building Permission Register maintained before Mr. Akbar Yar Khan was employed in the Municipality . . . He has been doing his duty satisfactorily and this has been brought to the notice of the Collector in several letters . . . As Mr. A. Y. Khan was an experienced hand, the Municipality after mature consideration appointed him as an Engineer and informed the Collector accordingly . . . Most of the important and capital works has been satisfactorily executed under his supervision and control."

Mr. A. Y. Khan has put in nine years' service without any break or leave. As a result of this notice from the Commissioner, C.D., the Municipality has certainly been placed in a fix, for it will now go against facts and also against its own several resolutions if it metes out the extreme penalty of discharging Mr. Khan—of course, for no fault of his. In my opinion, the only honourable course left open to the Kurla Municipality is to stand by the previous resolutions and save its employee by bringing home true facts to the Collector as well as to the Commissioner, C.D. And I fully trust that as soon as true facts are in possession of the Collector and the Commissioner they will revise their decision and do full justice to Mr. Akbar Yar Khan who is certainly an aggrieved party at the present moment.—Yours, etc.

"A MUSLIM."

Bombay, January 13.

Third Test Match

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On retrospection of the important matches that have been so far played against M.C.C. some points worth serious consideration with the selectors, captain and individual would-be players of the third Test Match suggest themselves even to a casual observer. In the first place the selectors should bear in mind that India's batting has been reduced to a bare total of 250 runs for an innings which fact presents a very dismal outlook. We must strengthen our batting at least by taking in two good bats, who can be relied upon to collect 100 runs and odd. Nazir Ali who has much improved his form and who is an useful all-rounder should be selected. The selection of two non-Indians as Umpires has also been criticised and rightly so. Indians' honesty and impartiality are seriously doubted and this indirect insult should now be wiped off. Surely it is not impossible to find one Indian of outstanding merit to act as umpire in the Third Test.

Now our skipper Major Naidu was not right in not changing the batting order even when our side had to bat in the latter part of the day after being in the field for a day and a half. That he did not give sufficient opportunity of bowling to his brother in Calcutta is a serious mistake. It was also noticed that he overworked effective bowlers. As an able skipper he should have instructed young inexperienced players to keep to their position in the field and also field with both the hands when it was possible for them to do so. He was mistaken when he imitated Jardine, I mean in ringing changes in bowling after three overs; because English bowlers are experienced cricketers, and can gain length in the first or the second over and also because the English side has unlike ours lot of bowlers.

The chief fault with some of our batsmen is that they do not play for the side, but care too much for style. Again, if they once start playing steady cricket which tactic may be praiseworthy at one stage, they stick to it too long; they forget the fact that their side also needs some runs. In short players who are capable of playing steady cricket should certainly do so, but not for hours together; they must try to force the pace at one stage of their batting.

In conclusion I have the following suggestions to make for the Third Test. Naidu brothers, Amar Nath, Dilawar, Wazir Ali, Merchant, Amar Singh, Nissar and Nazir Ali should not be left out. Out of these 9 men it will be noticed that there are seven good batsmen and five bowlers. In filling the last two places the Committee should therefore very well remember that we cannot afford to take only bowlers, for our batting needs strengthening. I would suggest the following five as deserving candidates for the last two places.

(1) Richards, (2) Yuvraj of Patiala, (3) Kanickam (if he is in form, (4) Naomal, (5) Colab.—Yours, etc.,

C. D. D.

"PROTECT WORKERS"

Wage-Cut And Unemployment Menaces

MR. JOSHI TO MOVE IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Through a resolution to be moved during the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh urges Government to take necessary steps on the separation of Orissa to amalgamate such portion of the United Provinces with Behar as may have administrative, linguistic or ethnical affinity with it.

Another resolution by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh seeks the complete separation of judicial from executive functions in the administration of India.

"PROTECT WORKERS."

Mr. N. M. Joshi has tabled a resolution recommending that immediate steps be taken to protect the workers in the country against increasing unemployment and reduction of wages.

Mr. K. P. Thampan's resolution stresses the necessity of starting a workshop on up-to-date lines for the manufacture of locomotive engines required for the State and other railway lines in this country.

"AWARD UNACCEPTABLE."

Mr. Amarnath Dutt, who is responsible for a large number of resolutions given notice of afresh will move:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government that the award of the Prime Minister about distribution of seats in the Legislatures, in and from Bengal, of the future constitution of India, is wholly unacceptable to the Hindus of Bengal.

Another resolution by the same member urges re-adjustment of the boundaries of the provinces in British India on linguistic, ethnological and geographical bases.—(United Press.)

GAEKWAR TO TOUR INTERIOR OF STATE

NAVSARI, Jan. 14.

His Highness Srimant Sayajirao Gaikwar, accompanied by his officials will pay a visit to Navasri, Kamrej, and Mangrol on January 16.

Durbars will be held at Palsana, Kamrej and Mangrol.

A comprehensive tour programme into the interior of the State territory for two days has been arranged.—(United Press.)

PUNITIVE POLICE WITHDRAWN

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

The latest issue of the Central Provinces Government Gazette announces the withdrawal of the Punitive Police imposed on the village of Jaijaipuri, Tahsil Janjgir, District Balaspur, with effect from January 13.

The Punitive Police had been stationed at the village about six months ago in view of the disturbed state of the countryside.—(United Press.)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

SUNDAY.

The cold wave, the like of which Bombay had experienced during the past century only thrice, still holds its residents in its grip. Though on Sunday the cold was not so biting as on Saturday, yet it had its effect on the local woollen market. The temperature on Sunday morning was slightly better than on Saturday in that the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory recorded 57.3 degrees, 3.6 degrees more than on the previous day's but 9 degrees below normal. The effects of the cold wave was more telling on the poor of the city than on the others. Those in the parel and other areas, who usually sleep on the footpaths, terraces, or verandhas, were seen shivering and sitting all through the night around a bonfire of waste paper and torn clothes. Many letters of leave from the employees of the local firms and Government offices were received at their offices. Those few who did go out to work while the sun was shining the brightest, were thickly clad in woollen clothes. Many of the middle-class-people with their children were seen sitting around a segree to warm themselves up at 12 noon! Side by side with the barometer recording a decrease in temperature, the prices of woollen cloth in the city recorded an increase.

Cold Wave Tax

If as Dr. Roy, the Meteorologist, says, the cold wave persists for some more days then Heaven alone can save the poor of the city who can afford neither woollen clothes nor a fire to warm themselves up. The woollen merchants of the Mulji Jetha Market, who have sent a petition to the Commerce Member asking for a reduction in the tariffs on foreign woollen cloth might now be asked to pay more as cold wave tax. It is hoped the public of Bombay, most of whom are bound to buy warm clothing, will make the best use of the opportunity by rushing to the nearest Swadeshi stores, where the warmest woollen cloth is sold.

Nagpada Neighbourhood House

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House where the Governor of Bombay presided on Saturday to inaugurate "Bombay looks ahead" series of lectures deserves more than a passing reference. The locality is mostly occupied by Jews and Muslims. Here in the evening men of any class and community are welcomed for outdoor and indoor games and sports. There is a library where they can spend a happy hour or two in reading newspapers and magazines according to their taste. Child welfare is also not overlooked and a place is kept apart in the building where a centre is opened for baby's and children's welfare. A hospital close by provides the needs of women patients of the locality under the supervision of a qualified lady doctor.

Wail From Foreign Cloth Dealers

While there is a movement all over the country in favour of the increased use of Swadeshi goods and the Government of India have been persuaded to levy protective tariffs against certain foreign articles giving a preference only to British goods, a certain section of Indian merchants dealing in foreign cloth, who are agitated over the new tariffs, are carrying on propaganda for getting the tariffs lowered if not removed altogether. It is reported that some of the merchants from the Mulji Jetha Market have sent a representation to the Commerce Member of the Government of India asking for a revision of the tariff duties.

They state in their representation that the system of continuously changing the foreign piece-goods tariff duties has caused the dealers in these goods enormous loss and that it is most objectionable to raise the duties every now and then. The recent increase in piece-goods tariffs caught them unawares and they have informed the Commerce Member that so many sudden and successive changes should be avoided. Referring to the recent increase of duty on foreign woollen and cotton mixed goods, the Bombay merchants say that it would bring up the price of goods from Rs. 2-4-0 per yard to 3-8-0.

These dealers are at a loss to understand why they should have been dealt a severe blow, "when no local industry manufactures such cloth". The merchants go further and say that the foreign woollen and cotton mixed cloth is "a real blessing" to the poorest of Indian classes in the cold season. The Commerce Member has been further told that the contemplated increase of tariff on cotton and artificial silk goods from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. is not for the benefit of dealers in foreign cloth nor (according to them) the benefit of the poorest and middle classes of the Indian population.

Embodiment Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

Gujerat's Appeal To Celebrate Abbas Tyebji's Eightieth Birthday

AHMEDBAD, Jan. 13

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of forty leading Persons all over Gujarat, to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Mr. Abbas Tyabji. The appeal recalls his various services to the country since 1919 and states that he has worked like a veteran soldier in his old age even to this day.

Enumerating his services in the cause of Khadi and removal of untouchability, the appeal says that he is an embodiment of Hindu-Muslim Unity. The signatories call upon the people of Gujarat to celebrate the anniversary of this "eighty-year-old young man" on February 1, by holding meetings and praying for his long life.

The signatories include Kaka Kalelkar, Mr. Bolavantrai Thakor, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal, Mr. Waman Mukadam and others.

JUTE GODOWN GUTTED

KURIGAM, Jan. 14.

A devastating fire broke out last night at about 12-30 in the extensive jute godown of Babu Shyamlal Shaha, a big merchant of the town.

The fire within a couple of hours, gutted the whole go-down and extended to one of the same merchant's rented house adjacent to it.

The loss is estimated at about Rs. 25,000/.—(United Press.)

FREAK OF NATURE

BURHANPUR (C. P.), Jan. 14.

Considerable interests has been caused here, on account of the birth of a child at Lalbaugh, Burhanpur, which has not neither hands nor feet. The child is still alive and has become a source of income to its parents, as the villagers consider the child to be the incarnation of Lord Jagannath.

A similar child was born to a chamar woman here, some time back and lived a month.—United Press.

Jessore, Jan. 14.—News has been received here that Babu Atul Chandra Saha, a rich man of Keshabpur was brutally murdered by some unknown man last evening in front of his house.—(United Press.)

THREAT TO BRITISH COAL

French Proposal To Cut Import By Ten Per Cent

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris—Following the threatened 10 per cent reduction in imports of British coal, the Government suggested a compromise by which the quota will not be reduced if the British mining industry buys 20,000 tons monthly French pitwood. Importers, however, are doubtful if the British mine-owners will agree as the pitwood from Bordeaux costs two shillings per ton more than wood from Portugal which is usually employed.—Reuter's Special.

Nagpur, Jan. 14.—The resignations tendered by 2 ice-presidents and 5 members of the Kamptee Municipal Committee as a "protest against the procedure followed by the President, have been accepted by the Deputy Commissioner. Nagpur.—(United Press.)

"AUM"

THE PREMIER INSURANCE AND BUILDING SOCIETY, LTD.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

This Society is started at Madras with the object of making advances to its Policyholders FOR THE PURCHASE OF HOUSE PROPERTIES or for discharging previous debts on their properties. To achieve this object, the Society issues 1,00,000 DEBENTURES OF Rs. 10 EACH. A Debentureholder who pays Rs. 10 will not only PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS of the Society DURING HIS LIFE TIME but also enable his heirs to get back the said Rs 10 along with A DIVIDEND WHICH MAY COME UP TO Rs. 10,000 AFTER HIS DEATH. The workability of the Debenture Scheme is testified by the EMINENT ACTUARY, PROFESSOR K. B. MADHAVA, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. (LOND.) and it should not therefore be confounded for any lottery, loan or Provident Scheme.

WANTED

ONE CHIEF AGENT and ONE REPRESENTATIVE for every UNREPRESENTED PROVINCE and PRINCIPAL TOWN respectiveiy throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on BOTH SALARY AND COMMISSION. For further particulars and Prospectus, please apply with your experience in the line to

237, ANGAPPA NAICK STREET, MADRAS. MR. G. SOUNDARARAJAN, B.A. B.L., Secretary.

N.B.:—This is not an invitation for subscription of Debenture and applications for Debentures will be considered only on the basis of the Prospectus issued by the Society.

For The Pickle Jars Season

We Offer The Most Reliable And Beautiful Stuff Manufactured by

THE GWALIOR POTTERIES, LTD.

GWALIOR and DELHI.

RESOLVE this season to preserve your pickles made from SWADESHI FRUITS in SWADESHI JARS.

SHOORJI VALLABHDASS SWADESHI BAZAR LTD.

Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY.

Use world's Richest Production of GUARANTEED PURE

Bhoot Brand (SAFFRON)

in fancy original Boxes from 1 oz. upwards.

KASHINATH JAYAWANT NARAYAN.

31/33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21095.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 32 years.)

India's future depends on Banking, Insurance, Commerce, Salesmanagership and Joint Stock Company Expansion.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); Salesmanagership (by I.S.M.A.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C., D.Com.I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited field.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year. Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly ..... Rs. 10

Half-yearly ..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne presided at the opening of the Series of Lectures inaugurated by the Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Perry lunched Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Perry lunched at Government House.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX

Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Branch Office: 6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22569. Telegraphic Address: "Yadambari".

WOMEN DEMAND BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS

Calcutta Conference Regards Spread Of Scientific Knowledge On Subject Among Parents As Very Important

Resolutions demanding the removal of legal disabilities of women, the abolition of immoral traffic in women and children, abolition of intoxicants, removal of untouchability, the spread of scientific knowledge on birth control among parents abolition of capital punishment, rural reconstruction and compulsory registration of Dais and midwives were passed at the concluding session of the All-India Women's Conference at Calcutta.

CLINICS WANTED

In eresting dicussion centred round the resolution demanding birth control which runs thus:

In view of the appalling hygienic and economic conditions of society, this Conference is of opinion that immediate efforts be made to spread scientific knowledge on birth control among parents through the medium of recognised clinics.

The resolution was moved by Mrs. S N Ray, who first sought to meet the arguments that were advanced generally against it either on the ground of morality or considering the discussion of the subject indecent. These persons still believed in the antiquated ideas and though t that there was something almost criminal and wicked about the subject. Those who opposed the subject on religious grounds did not realse that religion was based on comparative ideas and that true religion could almost hold its own and yet be in the vanguard of progress. There was still another section of people who thought that the knowledge of the subject would give an impetus to lose living and moral turpitude. The tragedy of the situation was this that those people who would have liking for loose living were not generally influenced by a conference like theirs, nor by the knowledge obtained in clinics.

From practical point of view the subject of imparting knowledge to unmarried youths both male and female was very important. As the mothers of the race are responsible for i g healthy development, it is absolutely necessary that they should treat aside the veil of false modesty and prudence and tackle the problem. There was no other way if they wanted to improve the physique of the race o take up the question of sex hygiene and birth control—only then they would reach to the root of many of the most important national problems affecting the modern Indian society.

Mrs. S Mehta supporting the resolution said that whatever be the angle of their vision, of they wanted to look at it either from economic, eugenic or moral point of view they could not but come to the conclusion that birth-control was abroutely necessary." As regards "the fuse of the moralists." Mrs. Mehta said that birth con rol would improve the chance in life and physique of their children and it would slow down the rate of mul iplications.

RESOLUTION OPPOSED

Miss Rani Ghosh who opposed the resolution contested that many members of the audience would question her right to speak on the subject as she had not experience of labour that a woman undergoes when a child is born. But it appeared to her to be undignified for the Conference to discuss openly a subject which should be settled between a husband and wife in the bed-room. She could well remember the agitation they had when the subject came up for discussion in Madras and also in Lucknow when the resolution on the subject was carried with great majority. She enquired what practical work had been effected by the Conerence in the direction within the course of a year or two.

To judge the unmber that one wished to have in the family by advocating birth-control seemed to her to be a futile task. All of them have their own standards of value by which they would measure the worth of the pleasures, privileges and duties, comforts, and satisfaction of life. What was meant for one might prove poison for another. By champion ing the cause of birth-control at this time in this country they would be beaten as a nation by a decrease in its numerical strength. Could India at this critical stage of her history afford a cause which would decrease her number. She acked the audience to realize the responsibility for having to take such a course when the new reforms were to come and when for the army, navy and for the development of economic and material resources of the country they would be handicapped. At the present moment India was steeped in darkness and men and women who were real representatives of India were in want of food not because they had not been taught to control the birth but because adequate provision had not been made for them for the develpment of their physical, mental and moral capabilities. Let those who favoured birth-control teach the masses to respect themselves to control their purse instead of births.

A MOTHER SPEAKS

Mrs. A. Kale supporting the resolution said by way of introducing herself that she was the mother of five children while she found it to be a matter of wonder that most of them who opposed the resolution were unmarried. Many of them were under the wrong impression that birth-control meant birth prevention. Nobody would bother with the number of children if adequate provision for their upbringng could be arranged for. Nobody would question the fine civilisation that was developed in India once when other nations like pilgrims had to come to India for learning. But the question was the present position in which they were placed. Birth control was a means that was absolutely necessary for getting rid of the present crisis. As soon as it would be over when India would be able to adequately maintain her children the method should be discarded at once. Nobody had held the view that birth control was the only method which should remain in the Indian social regulations for all time to come. The instance of Germany had been referred to. She did not think that the comparison was justified, but if it was she would ask Miss Ghosh to go to Germany and settle there. As regards the question of immorality she would draw the attention of the audience to the practical aspect. As long as there would remain the natural attraction between sexes there would occur inspite of rigidity of religion a small percentage of immorality. But that could and should not deter them from adopting a course which was meant only for the betterment of the race and which would help women from realising that they were not merely procuring machines.

Mrs. Khemchand opposed the resolution. She said that she opposed it on principle. The poor did not practise birth control. But the rich who would well afford to bear children, practised it.

Two Harijan ladies, Mrs. Luxmi Bai Naik and Mrs. Joyabai Chaudrury, took part in the proceedings.

Miss Khadja Begum Feroz-uddin of Lahore strongly opposed the resolution and said that if the birth-control advocated to save India from over population, why was the Conference then backing up widow-remarriage? Instead of pleading for birth-control to save the lower classes from producing too many children the best method would be to educate them and raise their standard of living and morality. Teach them, she said, Brahmacharyia and "Atma Sanjam" (self-control) which had been the key note of Indian education. Only then you would be able to elevate your land. "You could never" she concluded "raise a nation by moral degradation."

The resolution was put to vote and carried by a huge majority.

OLD WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

While she was preparing food on a Sagree in her house at Umarkhadi, on Friday afternoon, the saree of one Ladubai Nanji (50) caught fire as a result of which she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where she died on Saturday evening. The Coroner will hold an inquest over the body on Monday.

STOVE TRAGEDY

While she was lighting a stove to boil water in her house at C. P. Tank on Friday afternoon, the garment of one Menkabai Somchand (20) caught fire and she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died the next day.

NEWS FROM MAHARASHTRA

No Address For Mahasabha Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 11.

An exhibition of swadeshi goods will be held at Poona in the month of March by the Indian National Exhibition Committee of Poona, of which Mr. H. M. Waghire the Secretary.

It is understood that Bhai Permanand and Dr. Moonje are going to visit most of the prominent places of Maharashtra for the propaganda work of the Hindu Maha Sabha. At each place they are delivering public speeches. Their present tour is, in connection with the Hindu Sanghastan Movement. It is learned that they are going to pay a visit in Khandesh and Berar in the middle of January. They paid a visit to Poona on January 10 and addressed the public meeting, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE OF POONA.

The activities of the Young Socialist League of Poona, were broadly divided into two branches—participation in the labour movement for supporting the economic and political struggle of the working class and propaganda amongst the middle class intellectuals.

The League is conducting a study circle, for systematic study of modern political thought and economic theories in the light of Marxism. To further this education branch of the league, leaflets containing theoretical and scientific information about Marxism doctrines are to be published. The League has issued a pamphlet called "Evolution of Human Society". As the title of the pamphlet itself is indicative of its contents.

POONA TAXI DRIVERS ON STRIKE.

The taxi drivers of Poona on the Poona Railway Station Stand have gone on strike causing a good deal of inconvenience to the public. The strike was decided upon suddenly on the 5th instant following trouble between one of their member who owns his own taxi and a railway police sergeant.

It is learned that Bhai Permanand and Dr. Moonje paid a visit to Satara on their way to Wai and delivered speeches in the public meeting on the Hindu Sangastan Movement.

CONGRESSMAN JAILED.

Mr. Shripad Hari Kulkarni of Nagthana was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for having broken the parole order of the District Magistate.

The first session of the Satara District Ryot Sabha is to be held at Islampur in the middle of January under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Kale.

RECOMMENDATION TO OPEN LIQUOR SHOP.

It is understood that the Fair-Fund Committee of Shingnapur Taluka Dahiwadi, District Satara, has recommended to the Government to open a liquor shop in the coming Fair. This place was free from such evil till now. Will any member of the Legislature inquire why this step has been taken and asked the Government not to force this evil on the people coming for Fair?

RURAL UPLIFT PLANS.

Mr. Hamid Ali, I.C.S., the new Collector of Satara had called on the January 3 small gathering of officials and non-officials to discuss and devise means to give to the village Uplift Scheme. After an hour's discussion it was decided to call a larger gathering in February over which the Commissioner of the Central Division is expected to preside. Meanwhile, it is intended to choose suitable men and centres in the rural area to make the scheme a success.

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Ratnagiri (proper) and other places in Ratnagiri District in the middle of February. He will also attend the anniversary of the inauguration of the Pan Hindi Temple of Shri Patit Pawan.

NO ADDRESSES TO DR. MOONJE AND BHAI PERMANAND.

It is understood that a resolution brought forward by a member of the Sholapur Municipality was thrown out for giving addresses to Dr. Moonje and Bhai Permanand.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Messrs. Achutrao Despande, Gopal Shankar Dandekar, Onkar Rampratap, and Dattatraya Vinayak, four Congress Volunteers were arrested after the Flag Salutation and Procession from the Karanja Chowk of Raviwar Peth in Nasik, and they were sentenced for six months' rigorous imprisonment

WHAT DO THEY INDICATE?

COMPETITION

1st PRIZE Rs. 500 2nd PRIZE Rs. 200 3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES

This competition does not require any elaborate explanation. It is so simple that even school children can solve it with the same chance of success as their more experienced seniors.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

Each of the twenty pictures given INDICATE something. All you have to do is to find out what each, picture indicates. For instance, picture No. 13 indicate RESPECT and in the list of clues No. 1 is RESPECT and is the correct answer.

RULES.

1. You will note that all the pictures are numbered as well as the clues. Each picture has its own clue. After you have worked out your answers, first enter the NUMBER only of the clue against the No. of picture to which it applies in the coupon given for the purpose.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
BOMBAY.

Post Box address is not to be used for Reg. Letters. They must be addressed as under: Competition Manager, Red House, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 24TH JANUARY 1934. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit. No entry will be accepted except our printed entry form.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issues of the "Bombay Chronicle," "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" on the 1st February 1934. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Sentinel" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

LIST OF CLUES

(1)	RESPECT.	(7)	EXAMINATION.	(14)	INVESTIGATION.
(2)	EXERCISE.	(8)	UNEMPLOYMENT.	(15)	CONVALESCENCE.
(3)	PASTIME.	(9)	RECKLESSNESS.	(16)	MUSIC.
(4)	LOVE.	(10)	ILLNESS.	(17)	NEED.
(5)	RECREATION.	(11)	STRENGTH.	(18)	THRIFT
(6)	EXCITEMENT.	(12)	EMPLOYMENT.	(19)	REST.
		(13)	DANGER.	(20)	COMPETITION.

COUPON

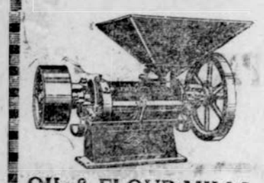
No. of Picture	No. of Clue.	No. of Picture	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

NAME _____

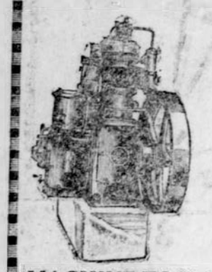
ADDRESS _____

(B. C.)

FOR SALE
Rice Hullers
Polishers



OIL & FLOUR MILLS.
CROSSLEY
OIL ENGINES.



MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Electric Motors, Dynamos, Pumping Sets, &c.
Apply Sole Agents,
Eruch D. Engineer & Co
Apollo Street, Bombay.

RAVAL
CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Save Your Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS POST-FREE
KAMASHASTRA
A Guide to Health, Wealth—Prosperity
Write To-day—for your Copy
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar).

FREE OFFER!

"CAS-PHEN-MINT" is the New Natural Remedy for Constipation. Its ingredients are natural. Its flavour is that of peppermint. Its action is natural & gentle. Its cost is only 12 annas per bottle of 40 mints in a beautiful carton. Why not test "Cas-Phen-Mint" free of charge & convince for yourself? It is Nature's way to good health & prosperity.

You have simply to present this coupon and receive the two packets for free trial. Please fill in the coupon.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON FOR 2 TRIAL PACKETS

B. C. 15/1/34.

To be sent within 10 days from the issue of this Journal to the address at foot. If you cannot call, remit one anna in stamps with this coupon and receive packets post free.

Paragon Products Co.
Name.....
Address (in full).....
PLEASE WRITE VERY CLEARLY.

CAS-PHEN-MINT
CHOCOLATED PEPPERMINTS
WITHOUT SUGAR & ALKALI
OF CASTOR OIL (1½ GRS)
AGAR-AGAR (1 GR)
& PHENOLPHTHALEIN (1 GR.)

SOLE SELLING ORGANISATION
PARAGON PRODUCTS (FRENCH DRUGS) Co
Amrut Bldg, Ballard Estate, FORT, BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY

(Continued from Page 6.)

ous with the description given in England of his most eminent qualifications that won him this honour, namely, that he is one of the most popular figures on the Turf; that he runs the largest number of races in England and France and that he was the winner of a Derby race. The description may add to the social popularity of His Highness but it certainly would be a poor consolation to describe this as his only qualification and to remain silent about anything else that he may have done in his life. Even the common description applied to so many persons in Honours' List "for important political and public services" is not mentioned in the case of the Aga Khan.

Premier's Friend.

Another feature of the Honours' List is the boldness with which the Prime Minister has put forward his personal friend and supporter, Mr. Godfrey Elton, an entirely unknown person, for one of the highest honours, viz., the peerage. Mr. Elton is fairly rich, he is a lecturer in Oxford, he used to be an unknown intelligentsia member of the old Labour Party but he remained faithful to MacDonald personally and has been assisting him in the editorial work of his little political paper called "The News-Letter." When Clifford Allen was created a Peer there was at least the excuse that for years Allen was well-known in Labour circles as a speaker, thinker and writer. As for Mr. Elton hardly one per cent. of the members of the Labour Movement have ever heard of him. The most astounding thing in connection with his peerage is that Mr. Elton has announced that the new position will now enable him to come out on a useful political career. This is exactly the opposite of reality. The House of Lords is notoriously used in this country as an asylum or infirmary for dilapidated old politicians whose days are numbered and who are not wanted by their own friends in the House of Commons. Probably, MacDonald and Jimmie Thomas might have to end their careers in this fashion after the dissolution of the present Parliament. Mr. Elton is the only youthful optimist who looks upon his entry into the House of Lords as a useful channel for political career. Probably his lordship from Oxford means that this is the only political consolation prize open to him, there being not the remotest chance for him to win any electorate to enter the Lower House.

A Motor Prince.

The one really popular name among the Peerage is that of Sir William Morris of the motor car fame. He is one of those typical figures of a self-made man who has come to the top of the tree as one of the foremost industrialist organisers and engineering brains. As he amassed his great wealth, he has simultaneously developed into a prominent philanthropist and has already given over half a million pounds in public charities, mostly for hospitals and educational advancement. He is supposed also to be a secret supporter of certain political organisations and is rumoured to have a partiality for Fascism and full-blooded imperialism, which, of course, are twins. He has never taken any prominent part in politics so far but his friends and admirers have marked him out as a politician in reserve for any future so-called Business Government for England whose favourite leader will be Lord Lloyd. The other characteristic of the Honours' List is that certain orders of merits and medals are granted to persons who have rendered useful and long services in ordinary walks of life, including an engine driver, and a compositor in a printing press.

Mussolini's Prophecy.

Whilst the new year was beginning at home with the usual quiet good cheer of the British citizen, the British complications in foreign affairs were by no means neglected or suspended. Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, decided to spend his new year in travelling abroad and landing in Italy. We got very brief but very significant news that the Foreign Secretary and Signor Mussolini have come to a very cordial agreement on all important matters under discussion. Mussolini had predicted his own career when he took charge of the Fascist dictatorship that if he was not deposed abruptly within ten years he would take charge of the leadership of the new European diplomacy. The so-called new European diplomacy of the Fascist has been directed against modernism. The post-war Europe presented certain main features of the new life for the nations of the world. The main demands of the new life were (a) equality of status and political rights between men and women, (b) full political status for the masses in the Working Class with right and power to organise for their own ultimate economic salvation, (c) obliteration of racial, religious and communal distinctions in matters of States and economic rights (d) A quick liquidation of monarchical constitutions, (e) no more Colonial conquest or imperialist expansion and dissolution of existing Empires into self-governing independent nations, (f) a common world international understanding and control, abolishing national rivalries and jealousies.

How Fascism Arose.

Many of the above doctrines were, of course, akin to Communism and, in fact, Soviet Russia, the first and the only Communist State, has actually put all these into practical operation. These post-war ideals were, therefore, worked upon and even dreaded in Europe and America as the first wave of Communism. The so-called Parliamentary democracies themselves began to fear that true and genuine democracy, giving right to the masses of people and establishing a psychology for complete equality between sexes, religions, sects and nations of the world would mean development of universal Sovietism. Thus came the idea of Fascism. Curiously enough the idea of Fascism sprang from the former Socialists who dreaded their own Socialist doctrines and who were consequently ridiculed and exposed by the Russian Communists. We, in India, are familiar in our daily life with the form of dictatorial or superimposed governing, but in Europe this was considered a new thing and it came to be created as a Fascist form of rule. The main features of Fascism are, therefore, the opposite of post-war modernism, namely, (a) woman should have no rights in politics economics and her place should be that of a child bearing housekeeper, (b) the working class should be compelled to remain in the position of a serving class without rights of equality with the employing class, (c) full restoration of privileged position for persons of certain races or religions, (d) the restoration of the belief in the Divine right of Monarchy and hero-worship of kings and members of the Royal families, (e) full rights of European nations to conquer and to bring under their domination Asiatic and African Colonies. (f) no international ramifications, a radical alterations in the League of Nations converting it into a dominant group of about twelve most prominent military States, full revival of national vanities, racial and religious egotism and nationalist rivalries based on military arms.

Pro-Fascist Sympathy

For a time this Fascism was described as being alien to British nation. In the main, it is true that the ordinary people in Great Britain has a belief in the so-called democratic spirit of Parliament. However, as the struggle for imperialism is growing, those British statesmen who are eager to continue Britain's sway over 500 million people of other countries and nationalities, love Fascism and favour its growth. Also as the economic superiority of imperialist Britain is gradually collapsing and as the struggle between the working class and the possessing class threatens to assume serious proportions, Fascism is openly admired by persons of all the upper and the upper-middle class in Great Britain.

Isolating France

Whilst this pro-Fascist sympathies are growing in imperialist military sections of Britain, many of the larger British politicians are beginning to revert to the time honoured tendency of encouraging rivals of France in order to stop France from growing too powerful. During and immediately after the last War the whole world was assured that Britain and France had been eternally allied together by bonds of blood that ran freely on the battlefields of Flanders and northern France. As French political, financial and military power and prestige grew among the small States of Europe, British diplomats showed signs of deserting France and befriending and encouraging Germany once again. No less a person than Lloyd George himself has become anti-French and pro-German and he denounces his own favourite Treaty of Versailles the worse document that any man wrote for a century. German rivalry against France still is a theoretical one and will remain so for some time till Germany is actually and formidably rearmed. However, Italy has been actually rearmed and she has always been another jealous rival and competitor of France. Italy's ambition has been to remain a great Mediteranean naval power. She has already become a great air power and her great desire is to remove French influence in the new small States in the Eastern corners of Europe with a view to establish a kind of Italian suzerainty over them. With the advent of Fascism in Germany, Italy and Germany are becoming anti-French allies. They are both demanding such modifications of the League of Nations as to break down the present predominant power of France. British statesmen and imperialists find it morally difficult openly to oppose France and to side with Germany whom they had denounced ten years ago. British diplomacy is, therefore, finding a way out, namely, to befriend and back up Italy as against France. Italy in her turn will befriend and back up Germany and Austria together. In this way, France, finding herself isolated, may be forced to get into line with new European diplomacy in which Britain will be supreme with the support of Italy. This is the new year's diplomacy which Sir John Simon is carrying out.

It is quite clear at the present moment that Italy has got to placate, satisfy, coax and cajole Britain, Italy would sooner have Britain as the predominant factor in Europe for some time rather than France, which would be a permanent military power threatening Italian supremacy in Eastern Europe as well as in Northern Africa.

There is a slight indication on the surface of the new year's diplomacy. A little while ago France was rushing to Soviet Russia in her desperate fear of a nationalist Germany. America had equally to seek the friendship of Russia in her fears of rapidly growing militarism of Japan. Britain could naturally not like being left behind in the race for commerce with the Soviet. Quick steps were, therefore, adopted for the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement to be concluded almost immediately and to be ratified early in the new year. As Sir John Simon's diplomacy in Italy is working in a new direction, Britain was forced to discover new hitches in the proposed trade agreement with Russia. It will be remembered that Britain and Japan have up to now refused to enter into a non-aggression pact with Russia.

Medical Profession Shocked

Sir Hilton Young's advice to local authorities to disregard the report of the British Medical Association, that five shillings tenpence half penny per week is absolutely essential for a man's minimum diet has been received with shocked surprise throughout the whole medical profession, and only yesterday the Association returned to the attack. In a striking document, it reiterated its view that £1/2/6 1/2d. was the minimum weekly sum on which a housewife could buy food for her husband, herself, and three children. As soon as Parliament reassembles Sir Hilton Young is to be bombarded with questions from all Parties challenging his callous circular to local authorities, and the bitter controversy that will be carried on in the country may even threaten the whole political career of the Minister of Health.

DODGE

The Dodge Six offers luxury at low cost. It is a big car of exquisite proportions and fitments; it is distinctive in appearance; it is impressive in design with refined streamlining and beautiful air flow contours. *It is the lowest priced motor car of greatest value.* It is economical to operate. But above all the Dodge is outstanding for its ability to carry on over endless miles of highways. Like its predecessors it is built true to the traditions of Dodge Dependability.

D-74

Sole Agents:
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD.
534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.
Branches:—LAHORE & AHMEDABAD.

INDIA AND GERMANY

(Continued from page 6).

est in size and value—have been created with the object of enabling the Indian students of moderate resources to continue or complete their studies in this country. In Berlin itself, there have been years when four or five Indian students got a scholarship of 125 rupees a month, even though the competition for them from various European countries—including American and Canada—was intense.

ARYAN BROTHERS

But it is not for what she gives to Indian students in terms of stipend or exemption from University fees and other facilities that Germany must be appreciated. Germans of all classes and walks of life welcome us as Aryan brothers: they appreciate our great men, they identify themselves with what is permanent and creative in our life and culture; they sympathise with our struggle for complete self-expression. Many are the happy memories that Indian students must carry with them, of encouragement and help received from the Professors, of warm welcome in German homes, of inspiration received from fellow-students and friends. It is important, therefore, that the two countries should continue to cherish for each other sentiments of friendship and high esteem, as it is only on such a foundation that a right understanding and continuous interest in each other's welfare is possible. It is in India's own interest that more Indian students should come to Germany for scientific and technical instruction, that a systematic exchange of professors and students should take place between the two countries and that trade relations should develop between them.

INSPIRED ARTICLES.

For these reasons it is exceedingly unfortunate that interested persons have been publishing news and articles in English, Swiss and Vienese newspapers about Indo-German relations that are absolutely without foundation. These inspired articles suggest, among other things, that, for the future, social relations between Indians and German women shall be placed on a ban, that is to say, that Indians seen in cafes and restaurants in the company of German girls shall be proceeded against criminally. These adventurous journalists have even gone to the length of affirming that the Hitler Government has already passed laws placing Indians outside the category of "Aryan" nations and that intermarriages have been forbidden by laws which are on the statute book. It should be hardly necessary to point out that no such laws have been passed or have ever been under contemplation. The Minister of Justice has before him only the rough outlines of proposed legislation affecting the Jews and Negroes. The many atrocities committed by the African soldiery on helpless German women and girls during the French occupation of the Rhineland and Ruhr districts is one of the darkest blots of the so-called Peace. For this reason then, there is a natural bitterness against Negroes and a well-founded repugnance for matrimonial alliances between such fundamentally diverse races as the Negroes and Germans.

It is absurd to say that the present German Government propose to pass discriminatory legislation against Indians and to apply the so-called "Aryan paragraph" against them. A development like this is impossible when we bear in mind that the word "Arya", and all the moral and racial qualities it connotes—is of Sanskrit origin and organically related to the historic development of Indian culture and tradition. Dr. Freick, the Minister for the Interior, has explicitly pointed out to Reuter's agent that, for obvious reasons, the German people wish to maintain themselves racially pure, but they certainly do not look upon any Asiatic people as an inferior nation, and they are fully aware that some of them have an ancient and progressive culture.

KHASIN
Cures Coughs and Colds
Obtainable at all Chemists
Amersey Khimji and Company
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

The Selection of Your Soap!

A good toilet soap not only cleanses the surface but penetrates deep into the pores and removes the germladen dirt. It also disinfects the skin. Extensive researches have shown that

NEEM OIL IS BEST FOR THE SKIN.

MARGO SOAP

prepared form NEEM (MARGOSA) Oil deodorised by a special patented exclusive process of our own, keeping the antiseptic and germicidal properties intact is the

IDEAL TOILET SOAP for the TROPICS

Delightfully perfumed, having high emollient and good lathering properties, MARGO SOAP is absolutely harmless for the most delicate skin-keeps the skin smooth, soft and free from all infections.

The CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

Ballygunge, CALCUTTA.

Insist on MARGO SOAP—the Genuine NEEM SOAP. Very often imitated but not equalled, FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Branch:—Devakaran Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay.

AMBER TIPS TEAS "FAMOUS for consistent QUALITIES"

Insist on "Amber Tips" for tea of quality.
Available everywhere in India.
AMBER TIPS TEA CO.,LTD. BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.

Established in Bombay 1871.

UNPRECEDENTED HIGH BONUSES

Rs. 26/- & Rs. 21/- per thousand per year on whole life and endowment policies respectively.

New Business Received during 1932 exceeds a crore.

For full particulars write to THE SECRETARY,

278, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIFE PROVIDENT

Rs. 18 on WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

SPLENDID BONUS Per Annum

Rs. 15/- on ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

Rs. 20/- per Rs. 1,000 for the Quadrennium in the Provident Section.

For Excellent BONUS PROSPECTS INSURE with PRESIDENCY
For Agency terms write to the Head Offices at
YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

? ? ?

Have you heard the News of the day? UNIQUE is the BEST Insurance Company.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Chief Agents:—
Messrs. ASIATIC TRADING CO.
33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH

WESTERN INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.

Total Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000.

BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt. Rs. 20
Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply: MANAGER.

TRADE & FINANCE

Keen Demand For Money

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STEADY

Better Feeling In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

MONEY: Money was in keen demand this week and call funds were placed as high as 3½ per cent., but the rate eased off on Thursday to about 3 per cent. Treasury bill maturities during the week amounted to Rs. 160.25 lacs, while renewals were Rs. 2 crores. Government have again reduced the amount of treasury bill tenders from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 1½ crores from next week. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decrease of Rs. 160.64 lacs in the trade demand. Government have borrowed a further amount of Rs. 3 crores from the Imperial Bank for Ways and Means and the total of such borrowings amounts to Rs. 4½ crores. The following are the fixed deposit rates. One to three months 2 1|4 per cent. and six months 2½ per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on January 5, 1934 shows a decrease of Rs. 138.11 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 17,24,13,000 as compared with Rs. 19.46 crores this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 20.92, a decrease of 1.58 per cent. under last week. While Loans and Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 90.24 lacs and by Rs. 10.85 lacs respectively. Cash credits have risen by Rs. 27.77 lacs. Government deposits show a fall of Rs. 104.32 lacs to Rs. 6.03 crores, while other deposits are up by Rs. 81.82 lacs to Rs. 74.64 crores. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 3½ per cent.

GILT EDGED SECURITIES.

Gilt-edged securities were very steady this week and the price fluctuations were small. 3½ per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 83-3 to Rs. 83-8 following steadier advices from London and a reduction in the amount of treasury bill tenders. 3½ per cent. Loan due 1947-50 gained from Rs. 95 to Rs. 95-5. 4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 rose to Rs. 99-2, 1943 loan to Rs. 101-4 and 1934-37 to Rs. 100-8. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 loan advanced from Rs. 105-5 to Rs. 105-9, while 1934 bonds were unchanged at Rs. 101-2. 5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 was steady at Rs. 105-6, 1933 at 103-11 and 1940-43 at Rs. 105-12. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan improved to Rs. 114. 5½ per cent. 1938-40 loan was placed at Rs. 107-3. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106 and 6½ per cent. Treasury bonds at Rs. 105-8.

EXCHANGE: A firm tone prevailed in sterling exchange this week with sellers of ready T.T. at 1|6-1|16 and buyers at 1|6-3|32d. At the last bidding for one million sterling, there was heavy tenders. Government allotted but 3½ per cent to tenderers; this added considerable strength to the market. Merchandise export bills were showing on an improved scale and following the Indo-Japanese Pact, purchases of raw cotton for export to Japan have commenced. A feature of the week was the strength in forward deliveries, there being sellers of T.T. at 1|6-1|16 upto 20th February. The following are the forward quotations:—March-April 1|6-1|32; May 1|6 and June 1|5-3|32.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from 5.13 dol. to 5.08½ dol. The Paris-London cross rate fluctuated between 82.78 and 83.53, but closed at 83.28. The Belga and the Italian lira in London were quoted at 23.46 and 62.21 respectively.

GOLD: The price of ready gold fluctuated within a narrow range of one anna per tola. Ready after opening at Rs. 31-5-3 declined to Rs. 31-4-3, again improved to Rs. 31-6-3, but closed at Rs. 31-5-6. The volume of fresh business for export was relatively small. Arrivals from up-country this week have also diminished and are reckoned at about 15 to 20,000 tolas a day. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 9 lacs tolas while the daily offtake stand at about 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns fluctuated between Rs. 19-15-6 and Rs. 19-14-9 for ready and Rs. 20-0 and Rs. 19-15-3 for delivery January 29. In London the quotation for gold after declining from Rs. 127s. 6d. to 126s. 8d. improved and closed at 127s. 1d. Last week's shipment of gold per S.S. "Narkunda" amounted to Rs. 96.19 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 31-6-3 and Rs. 31-4-3 for ready, Rs. 31-7-3 and Rs. 31-5-6 for January 31 settlement and Rs. 31-8-9 and Rs. 31-6-9 for March 2 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 60,134 in bar and coin.

SILVER: Silver was steady and ready fluctuated about 2 to 3 lacs either way of Rs. 54-2 per 100 tolas. While the difference between ready and first settlement is about 3 annas, March settlement is quoted at Rs. 3 higher than ready. This is largely due to the usual pre-budget rumours. There has been some speculative buying even at the higher level for March settlement. Stocks on hand approximate about 8,500 bars and the daily offtake was somewhat better at about 35 bars including settlement offtake. In Shanghai the dollar was almost unchanged at 1|4-1|16. In London the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 19-3|16 and 19-1|16d. for ready and 19-1|4d. and 19½d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 54-4 and Rs. 53-15 for ready and January 5 settlement Rs. 54-9 and Rs. 54-2 for February 3 settlement and Rs. 57-3 and Rs. 57-0 for March 6 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 54,921 in coin.

SHARES: On the Stock Exchange firm conditions obtained and the volume of business was fairly large. Cotton mill shares were also steady following the signing of the Indo-Japanese agreement and an improvement in the price of raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 762|8—767|8—765|-; Century Rs. 197|1—195—199|6—197|8—; Central India Rs. 245—241|4—243|12—240; Kohinoor Rs. 132|8—128|2—133|2—; New Great Rs. 122|8—120—123|12—122|8—; Simplex Rs. 72|8—70|10—; and Swadeshi Rs. 170—166|4.

The miscellaneous section was very active. Tata Iron Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 52|8 and Defds. at Rs. 208|12. Tata 2nd Preference shares improved from Rs. 113 to Rs. 114|8, while Hydros kept steady at Rs. 142|8. Andhra Valleys showed a small decline under last week from Rs. 1,337|8 to Rs. 1,325 and Tata Power shares from Rs. 937|8 to Rs. 910 but closed at Rs. 915. Alcock shares were steady at Rs. 171|4. Bombay Burmahs improved to Rs. 403|12. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 135|5 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 248|2. Scindia steams closed at Rs. 9-4. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 25|2, Indian Cements at Rs. 281|4, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 277|8 and Shahabad Cement at Rs. 269|6. Among railway shares, Ahmd. Prantij closed at Rs. 781|4. Central Provinces at Rs. 73 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 717|8.

Bank shares were steady, Imperial Banks (Fully paid) closing at Rs. 1,245 and Contributories at Rs. 310|10. Bank of India shares declined to Rs. 102-8 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 23-9.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

COTTON LEAF-HOPPER IN PUNJAB

Spraying With Rosin Soap

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes: "The Cotton Leaf-Hopper" is a serious pest of cotton in the Punjab. It is found almost all over the Province and is often serious in Gujrat, Chaliawala, Sargodha, Raiwind, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Lahore.

The study of this pest was started in February 1931 at Lyallpur by a research scholar of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

SYMPTOMS OF ATTACK.

In the first year a detailed study of the life-history and seasonal-history was made to find out the stage at which it was cheapest and easiest to destroy the insect. The nature of damage caused and comparative infestation of different varieties of cotton was also studied. It was observed that the leaves of the plants that are attacked by Jassids first show yellowish spots, which turn brown, the edges of the lamina turn downwards, getting curled. These leaves begin to dry at various places and therefore become reddish-brown in colour. They hang down and finally fall off. The number and size of bolls produced is much smaller than those of the healthy plants.

PEST OF AMERICAN COTTONS.

Subsequent investigations to discover jassid resistant characters in Desi cottons were taken in hand. It was found that the cotton leaf-hopper is mainly a pest of American cottons. Desi cottons are not attacked. Specimens of adults and nymphs are rarely found on Desi cottons.

CONTROL MEASURES.

It is easiest to kill the insect in the nymphal stage by spraying Investigations have also resulted in discovering various predators and parasites. The Indian Central Cotton Committee is financing a scheme to work out the economy of spraying cotton on extensive scale. Spraying with rosin soap or rosin compound early in the morning was found most useful. About 82 per cent. of jassids were killed by one application. A dusting mixture prepared by mixing two parts of calcium cyanide and 16 of wood ashes has proved very effective, giving 92 per cent. kill. It is, however, expensive.

Netrakona, Jan. 13.—A detachment of British Soldiers reached here to-day from Mymensingh and encamped on the field near the police quarters. It is meant that they will stay here for about two weeks.—United Press.

A STIMULATING CORDIAL AND RECUPERATIVE TONIC

OF OUTSTANDING MERIT.

LECIVIN

CONTAINS.

Malt, Lecithin, Cinchona Extractives and Vitamins

BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA

Always and everywhere

In the bath and hand basin — to relieve headache and fatigue — to keep fit in stuffy rooms — as an after-shaving lotion, too — use "*4711*" Genuine Eau de Cologne, the refresher par excellence.

Insist upon "*4711*" with the **Blue and Gold Label.**

Matt-Creme (Vanishing) The ideal beauty cream.

"4711" Cold Cream The perfect night and massage cream.

"4711" Soaps Richly lathering and delicately scented.

"4711" Bath, Talcum, and Face Powders.

4711 Genuine Eau de Cologne

3654

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY THE ORIGINAL

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

13 As. PER BOX. AT ALL STORES.

Agents:—**Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,** 81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Ah! I'm tired of these PILES
I have used HADENSA and am now radically cured
Thanks to — HADENSA
IT SAVED ME FROM SERIOUS TROUBLES!

THUS THE FAMOUS USE HADENSA for PILES CURES PILES IN ALL STAGES

INSURE YOUR LIFE with SWADESHI

ANDHRA

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SOUND and SAFE LIFE OFFICE

AGENTS WANTED. Apply Hasim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

GOOD TURNOVER IN YARN MARKET

Better Enquiry From Rangoon

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS REPLACING ENGLISH

Bombay, Jan. 10

The Yarn Market has remained firm and active during the whole week and prices have improved to the extent of one-eighth of an anna per lb., in almost all kinds and qualities. As regards the Coarse counts, however, there have been comparatively better enquiries than for Fine counts and there has been a good turnover amongst the dealers themselves as well as for the upcountry markets in Coarse counts from No. 2s to 14s at improved prices. Reports from consuming districts go to show that there has been improvement in demand as well as in prices particularly in Coarse counts and the turnover in the consuming districts has also been satisfactory during the week. Cotton prices have shown a steady rise during the last few days and this has naturally produced confidence amongst the dealers and consumers. Although Yarn prices have not shown improvement to the extent of the rapid rise in cotton, the feeling alround has been decidedly better and more optimistic than for the last several months. Enquiries have considerably increased from all quarters but most of the offers fall far short of the prices quoted by the mills. Fresh sales therefore by the mills have been limited. It is very likely that in course of the next few days our mills will be able to meet their buyers at advanced prices and further large sales of their yarns will be possible in the next few days. Calcutta has not been showing much improvement as yet whereas demand from the Punjab and Frontier markets has definitely improved. As regards South, the improvement has been rather slow. Enquiries from Rangoon markets have further increased but sheap grade yarns have been more attracting that market since late. On the whole offtake during the week has been more satisfactory than during the last several months and if cotton prices remain steady or show further improvement, in all probability prices in yarns will improve further.

ENGLISH YARNS

Business in Machester yarns seems out of question at the moment on account of the Price Fixation Scheme. Japanese and Shanghai yarns have been taking their place i the local market at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices have shown further improvement in all kinds and qualities of Japanese yarns in sympathy with recent improvement in cotton prices and also due to improvement in demand from consuming centres. Import Houses have raised their limits to some extent but dealers do not take much interest in forward business at present. There has been good turnover amongst dealers in Japanese Mercerized yarns as well as in twofold yarns and the prices have shown improvement to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb., in many cases. The undertone at the close has been firm. Sampin has shown improvement in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained practically unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS

The sharp decline in prices of Japanese Art Silk yarns for ready as well as for forwad deliveries that we reported during the last two weeks has now been averted and the prices have been fairly steady. As for spot goods on account of their very low and attractive prices and also due to smaller stocks in consuming districts, a satisfactory demand has sprung up and a good deal of turn over has taken place during the last 3/4 ways with the result that prices have improved to the extent of half an anna per lb., for ready and nearby arrivals. In case of forward deliveries there has been an impovement to the extent of Rs. 5 per case but most of the Japanese Import Houses have now been quoting distant shipments such as February/May and it is reported that further large business has been arranged during the week, not only in Bombay, but also at Madras and other Ports in Japanese Art Silk Yarns for forward deliveries. As usual in the improved state of the market the Japanese Imports Houses have been quoting distant shipments and have been attracting buyers for further business. The prices of Syndicate goods have remained unchanged and turnover in the same has rather small on account of their comparatively higher prices. The undertone has remained fairly steady.

INDIAN YARNS

The important event during the week has been the publication of the final Agreement arrived at between the India and Japanese Delegates which has been regarded as fairly satisfactory to all interests concerned. It however remains to be seen how this Agreement affects our Mill Industry in actual working and in our opinion it is too early to be over-optimistic about the Indo-Japanese Agreement. Cotton prices have shown rapid improvement and as a result there has been a better feeling alround in the Yarn Trade in the local markets as well as in the upcountry districts. Our Mills however, have not been able to make any large sales owing to the higher quotations and also due to several upcountry mills having been yet selling their yarns at comparatively lower prices. The tendency in the Yarn Market is distinctly more hopeful.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF GOLD IN LONDON

No Justi cation For Rise In Silver

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, dated 27th December:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,723,573 on the 20th instant, an increase of £85,200 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

The gold offered in the open market was readily taken for the usual quarters. The price has been very steady, but the premium over franc parity has ruled rather lower, supplies during the week having been substantial.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Dec 21st	126s/2d.	138/5.60d.
Dec. 22nd	126s/3d.	138/5.59d.
Dec. 23rd	126s/4d.	138/5.39d
Dec. 27th	126s/5d.	138/5.23d
Average	126s/3.50d	138/5.44d

IN NEW YORK.

	per fine ounce. Dolls.
Dec 21st	34.06
Dec. 22nd	34.06
Dec. 23rd	34.06
Dec. 26th	34.06
Dec. 27th	34.06
Average	34.06

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 15th instant to midday on the 22nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Germany	17,263
Netherlands	115,519
France	174,058
Switzerland	2,774,449
U.S.A.	85,704
Canada	153,525
Argentine Republic	1,000,000
Colombia	557,787
Brazil	117,406
British South Africa	1,071,391
China	370,509
British Malaya	32,435
Australia	240,375
New Zealand	21,853
Other countries	32,212
	6,804,555

EXPORTS.

	£.
France	134,141
Netherland	3,216
Germany	1,727
	139,084

The s.s. "Straithnaver" which sailed from Bombay on the 23rd instant carries gold to the value of £388,000 of which £371,000 is consigned to London and £17,000 to Amsterdam.

SILVER.

Although, owing to the Christmas Holidays, the week under review consisted of only four working days, there was a great deal of activity following the news that on December 21st President Roosevelt had ratified the Silver Agreement reached at the World Economic Conference last July. The effect was enhanced by the announcement made at the same time that the United States Government was authorised to purchase, at 64½ cents. per ounce, 24,000,000 ounces of domestic silver, this being approximately the annual production of the United States of America, one-half of this silver is to be coined and the other half is to be held by the Treasury as a reserve.

The news was followed by general buying in the London market. Although China operators held aloof, the Indian bazaars, America and speculators, furnished a strong demand which, with sellers naturally inclined to hold back, forced quotations from 18 9/16d. for both deliveries on the 21st instant, to 19 1/16d. for cash and 19 1/8d. for two months on the 22nd instant. Business was done at prices well over the official quotations in the afternoon, but there was a reaction on the following day, prices losing 1/4d. owing to buyers hesitating:

Seeing that the purchases by the United States Government are restricted to silver produced in that country, a rise in prices in the world markets does not appear justified. A large amount of silver has been acquired speculatively in the hope of some action being taken for its advancement and, because of this and the poor offtake, stocks have undoubtedly accumulated to a considerable extent. There being no lack of silver, therefore, the effect of the withdrawal from the market of 24,000,000 ounces has no doubt been discounted already.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 18th instant to midday on the 23rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Soviet Union (Russia)	44,548
Germany	17,637
Belgium	10,880
Australia	12.694
Irish Free State	7,000
Other countries	862
	93621

EXPORTS.

	£.
Denmark	2,650
Sweden	1,470
Germany	1.603
France	1,499
Syria	6,145
Persia	7,603
United States of America	21.000
Other countries	2,130
	44,100

Quotations During the Week:—

IN LONDON.

(Bar silver per oz. std.-

	Cash delivery
Dec. 21st	18.9/16d.
Dec. 22nd	19.1/16d.
Dec. 23rd	18.13/16d.
Dec. 27th	18.3/4d.
Average for the above four days	18.797d.
	Two months' delivery
Dec. 21st	18.9/16d.
Dec. 22nd	19.1/8d.
Dec. 23rd	18.7/8d.
Dec. 27th	18.13/16d.
Average for the above four days	18.844d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per oz.: .999 fine.)

	Cents.
Dec. 20th	43.1/4
Dec. 21st	43.1/8
Dec. 22nd	44.1/8
Dec. 23rd	44
Dec. 26th	43.3/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 21st instant to the 27th instant was dolls. 5.15½ and the lowest dolls. 5.07½.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 23rd instant consisted of about 155,800,000 ounces in sycee, 320,000,000 dollars and 11,220 silver bars compared with about 156,500,000 ounces in sycee, 315,000,000 dollars and 9,880 silver bars on the 16th instant.

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	10.95
To-day's opening	11.05
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	11.15
Difference	+.20

Broach Expectation Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	5.57
To-day's opening	5.51
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	5.62
Difference	+.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 13.

After yesterday's setback the market to-day again resumed its upward trend on renewed buying activity by local and foreign interests influenced by prospects of stabilisation as a result of the recent developments in Washington. Reports of improved situation in the textile section and reiterated expressions of brighter business outlook were other bullish factors which contributed to the advance.

Dealings in May opened at 11.05 i.e. 10 points higher than the previous closing. The market was very active on general buying prompted by steadier Liverpool advices and the better Stock Exchange and prices gradually rose with May touching 11.06. At this level there was a slight reaction on some realising but thereafter renewed buying activity set in which gradually brought the price up to 11.12 and finally closed at 11.15 with a rise of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 13.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January (10.76|10.75)
March (10.87|10.75)
May (11.02|11.01) 11.05.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.63) 5.65
American March (5.62) 5.63
Egyptian January (8.23) 8.23.
Egyptian March (8.15) 8.15

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	5.08-5|8
To-day's closing	5.09-1|2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	5.08-5|8
To-day's opening	5.08-3|4
To-day's closing	5.09-1|8
Difference	+.0-1|2

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	83.03
To-day's opening	83.03
To-day's closing	82.75
Difference	—.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 13.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 5.08-3|4 and immediately rose to 5.09 1|4 with a steady tendency and finally closed at 5.09 1|8.

Franc opened at 83.03 but weakened to 82.71 and thereafter fluctuations were small. The closing rate was 82.75.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 13.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19-5|16d.	19-7|16d.
Forward	19-3|8d.	19-1|2d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 13.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|7|2	&6|7|11

BULLION.

London, Jan. 13.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|7|2) £6|7|11.
Silver (19-3|16d.) 19-5|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 13.

3 months (1 1|16 p.c.) 0 31|32 p.c.
4 months (1 1|16 p.c.) 1 1|32 p.c.
6 months (1 1|8 p.c.) 1 1|8 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, Jan. 13.

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (6.25 5|8) 6.21 7|8
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (1.03) 1.03.
London on Milan (62.06) 61.84
London on Shanghai (1|4) 1|4-11|32.
London on Kobe (1|2 1|4) 1|2 1|4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Silver opened firm at Rs. 54|4, 54|8 and 57|6 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery respectively. Prices advanced on the strength of foreign advices and scattered buying while later the market gained additional ground on firmer London silver cable. But at the higher level there was some profit-taking which pared down some gains but the market finally closed firm at Rs. 54|12, 55, and 57|14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 31|6|9, 31|7|9 and 31|9. Prices ruled very steady early in the session but later on better Paris Exchange, the market advanced and closed steady at Rs. 31|8, 31|9 and 31|10|3 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery respectively.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 13. 11 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery firmed up at night to Rs. 201-8 on account of the expected damage to the growing cotton crop as a result of the very severe cold-wave in cotton-growing districts. The firmness of the Liverpool market was also a contributory cause. Later the price declined to Rs. 199 as the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of only 10 points but again recovered to Rs. 202-4 at 11 on heavy short covering and buying by option dealers as the New York cotton market closed firm with a rise of 20 points.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 13.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. 4-5/16 sellers.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 13.

Gold Bars fine per oz £6/7/11

LINSEED OILS

London, Jan. 13.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 17/9-3/4 Jan paid.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/7-1/2 paid May/Aug.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 52-1|4 for March, 53-5|8 for May and 54-5|8 for July, i.e. about 1|4 penny higher. Enquiry improved somewhat on better foreign advices and fairly good business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 13.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 86-3|4, July at 85 and September at 86-1|4. Business was fairly active on some foreign enquiry.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Jan. 13.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 37-7|8 and July at 36-5|8 while rye commenced trading in May a t50-3|4 and July at 51-7|8. Both markets displayed some activity on better demand.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 13.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 1|8) closed.
Lead (£11 1|16) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 to 35 1|2) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1|2) 1-0 1|2.
Indian Pekoe higher (1|2 1|2) 1|2 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1|1 1|2) 1|1 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|8 3|4) 1|8 3|4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan|Feb. (£16 1|4) £16 1|4 paid and sellers.
Dundee Jan. (£18) unquoted.
Lightning Jan. (£16 3|4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (4 1|4) 4 1|4 paid and buyers.
Jan.|Mar. (4 3|8) 4 3|8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan|Feb (£11-1|16) £11 1|8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-7|8) £11 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan|Feb (£9-5|16) £9 5|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan.|Feb. (£8 7|8) £8 7|8 sellers.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 25|5 and closed at Rs. 25|8|6.

Groundnut seeds February opened at Rs. 23|15 and after fluctuating between Rs. 23-14 and Rs. 24-6 closed steady at Rs 24|0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £15-3/4.
Hongkong and Shaighai Bank (London Reg). £134.
P and O Banking Corporation £10-5/8 nominal.
National Bank of India £47½
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £112-3/4.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961 £102 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £61.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later £75 7/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £88 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £108 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £76
War Loan 3½ p.c. 1952 £101 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £111-5/8.

LONDON METALS RATES

London, Jan. 13.

Market closed.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 13.

Silver—Market is steady.
Spot 19 7/16.
Forward 19 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 13.

Bank Bills—
3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent to 1 p.c.
6 months market rate 1-1/8 p.c. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months market rate 2 per cent
6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 0-3/4 per cent.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 13.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to -day at £88-1|4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 13.

The London Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet and rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds after being easier hardened. Industrials generally were featureless. Rayons were easier chiefly on Courtauld's announcements about the cut in prices.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet with very little doing. Gilt-edged securities were somewhat better. The 3-1|2 per cent Loan was quoted at £88-1|2 i.e., 2-1|2 shillings higher than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£76) £76.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3|8) £102 3|8.
4-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1|4) £109 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (112 7|8) 7|8) £101 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-£112 3|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-3|4) £111 5|8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 1|4) dol. 12 1|8.
International Holding (dol. 2 1|8) dol. 2 1|8.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 6 1|2) dol. 6 1|2
Electrical Musical Insurance (19|7 1|2) 19|3.
Princhin John (33|6) 33|6.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33|7 1|2) 33|7 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95|7-1|2) 95|9.
Swadeshi Match "B" (10|0) 10|0.
Dunlop Rubber (42|10) 1|2) 42|7 1|2
Uniliver Ordinary (25|1 1|2) 25|1-1|2.
Ford Motors (23|6) 24|0.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 3|4) 11.
British American Tobacco (115|7 1|2) 115|7 1|2.
Cameras "A" (£8 3|8) £8 1|4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (114|6) 114|0.
P and O. S N. Co. Def. (20|0) 19|10 1|2.
Distillers (84|0) 84|0.
Bradford Dyers (17|0) 17|6.
British Celanese (13|10 1|2 13|3.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (64|9) 64|6.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44|6) 44|0
Fine Cotton Spinners (15|9) 15|6
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9|3) 9|3. 9|3.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 21 3|4) dol. 21 3|4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6|8) 6|3.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 13.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.67
Amsterdam	8.08 3/4
Brussels	23.33
Madrid	39.31
Milan	61.84
Berne	16.76½
Paris	82.75
Prague	109.37
New York	5.09-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 13.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 19/1-1/2 Jan/Feb sellers.
Barletta Russo parcels 18/9 Jan/Feb sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 22/3 Jan/Feb sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta per cwt 6/3 Jan/Mar sellers.
C and F Bombay per cwt 6/- Jan/Mar sellers.
C and F Karachi per cwt 6/- Jan/Mar sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Jan. 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 8.

SEEDS

London, Jan. 13.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton £9/5/0 Jan/Feb sellers.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull) c.i.f. ton £8/17/6 Jan/Feb sellers.

LINSEED

London, Jan. 13.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10 Jan/Feb sellers.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton £9/6/3 Jan/Feb sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) (Hull) ton £11-2-6 Jan/Feb sellers.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 13.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£76) £76.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1|2) £88 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£109 3|4) £109 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 3|4) £103 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£5|8 p.c. dis.) £1|2 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47) (£110) £110.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 £108 3|8) £108 3|8.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (33|9) 33|6.
Doran Tea (62|6) 62|6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40|7-1|2) 41|10 1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (20|0) 10|10 1|2.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plan. Inv. Trust (27|6) 27|6

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (63|9) 63|9.
Burma Corporation (13|1 1|2) 10|0.
Rio Tintos (£18 3|8) £19 1|8.
East Rand Proprietary (42|6) 41|10 1|2.
Rand Mines (115|0) 113|9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (33|9) 33|9.
Anglo-Persian (47|6) 48|1 1|2.
Burma Oil (88|1 1|2) 88|9.
Mexican Eagle (11|0) 11|1 1|2.
Shell Transport (51|3) 51|3
Royal Dutch (£21 5|8) £21 3|4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Jan. 13.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 35 5|8) dol. 34 7|8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 13 7|8) dol. 14 1|8.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 48 3|8) dol. 48 1|8.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (dol. 80 3|8) dol 80.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 13.

March 1934	10.99
May 1934	11.15
July 1934	11.32
October 1934	11.49
Decembr 1934	11.64
Spot	11.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 13.

January 1934	10.91
March 1934	10.95
Spot	10.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 13.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 13

January 1934		5.66
February 1934		5.64
March 1934	5.53	5.63
April 1934		5.62
May 1934	5.53	5.62
June 1934		5.62
July 1934		5.62
August 1934		5.62
September 1934		5.62
October 1934		5.63
November 1934		5.64
December 1934		5.65
January 1935		5.66
Middling Spot		5.87

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 13

SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1934	8.23
March 1934	8.14
May 1934	8.10
July 1934	8.07
October 1934	7.96
November 1934	7.96
F. G. F Spot	8.49

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 13

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.46
Fine (Good staple)	4.61
Superfine (Good staple)	4.76
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.71
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.86
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.01
BENGAL—	
Good	3.82
Fine	3.92
Superfine	4.02
SCINDE—	
Good	3.92
Fine	4.02
Superfine	4.12

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1934

PRICE SET ON BOY EMPEROR'S HEAD!

Puyi Will Ascend Manchu Throne By "Divine Right"

Proclamation To Be Made To-day

New Protocol On Japanese Influence & No Extra-Territorial Rights

LONDON, Jan. 13.

PEKING.—According to reports in a local newspaper the anti-Japonese assassination society in Manchuria has offered a reward of £700 sterling for the murder of Puyi or £5000 sterling for the assassination of General Hishikari, Japan's supreme representative in Manchukuo.—Reuter's Special.

EMPEROR OF MANCHUKUO

CHANCHUNG, Jan. 13.

Puyi the former boy Emperor of China will be proclaimed as emperor of Manchukuo on the 15th instant and the actual enthronement will occur on 1st March.

According to a high government authority Puyi will ascend the throne by "divine right."

Scores of his former Manchu imperial officials and retainers are now arriving to attend the ceremony.

One of the most interesting events will occur when Puyi visite the tomb of his ancestors at Mukden to inform his forbears of his coronation.

It is learnt that the new protocol extending Japan's influence will be signed as soon as the monarchy is established, but Japan's extra-territorial rights will be abolished.—Reuter's Special.

Roosevelt Wants More Powers

Price Fluctuations And Gold Value Of Dollar

LONDON, Jan. 14

Washington—It is authoritatively learned that President Roosevelt is considering requesting the Congress for greater permissive authority and more latitude in compensating price fluctuations with the changes in the gold value of the Dollar.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation offers 500 million dollars debentures to the banks from which it purchased preferred stock and capital notes. Two hundred and fifty millions will be at 2 per cent for one year and the remainder at 3 per cent maturing in 1936.

Mr. Jesse Jones explained that this was done instead of paying cash.—Reuter's Special.

TIP TO U. S. PRESIDENT

International Bankers And National Recovery

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Washington—While the monetary conference is continuing at the Whitehouse, Mr. Farley, Postmaster-General, speaking at Cleveland, Ohio, predicted that President Roosevelt would not spread the sails before the inflation gale with all the besetting perils and would not sacrifice the recent advances in commodity prices by accepting the views of international bankers.—Reuter's Special.

SUPPORT TO CRIPPS

Scottish Socialists And "Opposition From Buckingham Palace"

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The assurance that the Scottish Socialist party supported Sir Stafford Cripps' speech when he referred to the "opposition from Buckingham Palace" was given to Sir Stafford Cripps when he spoke at the delegate Conference of Scottish Socialists at Glasgow.

The President Mr. P. G. Dolan, said: "I want to assure Sir Stafford Cripps that he had in that speech our whole-hearted backing."—Reuter's Special.

Madras, Jan. 13.—Mr. Jamal Mohammed, President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, gave a tea party to meet Sir Montagu Webb. Among those present were the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Sivaswami Iyer and others.—A.P.

WHAT HE SAW AT BENARES

Thrills Never Surpassed In Cricket History Says Umpire

BENARES, Jan. 13.

Mr. Bill Hitch who umpired the match at Benares between Vizianagram Eleven and the M. C. C. in an interview to the Associated Press said:

"With all my experience as a Cricketeer and my long standing connection with the cricket of England and India I can safely say that the match at Benares had thrills which were equalled by few and not surpassed by any of the first class encounters in the history of cricket.

TOUGH FIGHT

There was tough fight on both sides which could easily be said to be the cream of the respective cricketing talents of both the countries and till the very end it was impossible to hazard or guess which side would win. The match was played with wonderful keenness and showed wonderful team spirit which brings matches to a successful ending.

THE PLAY

I greatly admired the batting of both the sides, bowling being handled with perfect judgment. Fielding was also of the highest standard. C. S. Naidu and the Maharajkumar in particular saving many runs at critical stages of the game which proved a most instructive object lesson to cricketeers in general".—A. P.

PRESERVED SKELETON OF RARE WHALE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 13

The lochness monster belongs to a very rare family of whale discovered over a century ago, according to the Vienna zoologist, Professor Zuckmayer, after a careful study of the descriptions and photographs of the monster.

The only preserved skeleton of such a whale is kept at Breslau Zoological Museum. The whale was 12 feet long and weighed 9 cwts. It was caught in the Pomeranian coast 20 years ago.

FRESH WESTERN DISTURBANCE

General Rain In Assam

POONA, Jan. 14.

Yesterday's depression over Bengal has caused nearly general rain in Assam and a few falls in East Bengal and is passing away Eastwards. A fresh western disturbance is moving Eastwards through Kashmir after causing local falls of rain or snow there. A few falls of rain are also reported from South Madras. The temperature is below normal from North-West Frontier to Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. The night temperature has been about 15 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit below the normal in East Khandesh and adjoining districts of West Central Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji three quarters of an inch; Dhubri, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Gauhati, Dibrugarh and Sonmarg a half; Srinagar a quarter; Trivandrum one and a half; Palamcottah and Pamban a half.

Forecast:—A few light falls of rain are possible in Kashmir, Assam, Upper Burma and South-East Madras. Temperature will continue below the normal in North-West and Central India and North Deccan and fall further in North-East India.—A. P.

NAZI MOVE TO WIN YOUTHS

German Nazi Leader Tells "Reuter" Object Of Visit To England

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The spiritual Union of the Anglo-German youth movement proves to be the object of the visit to London of Herr Nabersberg, a prominent Nazi official whose presence so far has been the matter speculation and curiosity in British newspapers.

Herr Nabersberg in an interview with Reuter said that he intended to see Lord Baden-Powell, but as the latter was ill, he would confer with another leading boy scout official. His aim is to establish personal contacts with representatives of the British youth organisations and establish permanent relations to encourage the youth movements in the two countries.—Reuter's Special.

GADGIL TRIAL INSIDE JAIL

Poona Leader Says He Does Not Wish To Take Part In Proceedings

AKOLA, Jan. 14.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil's case was taken up yesterday before the City Magistrate, Mr. Choudhari, in the Jail room. The substance of his speech was filed by the Sub-Inspector who was also examined for five minutes. Later Mr. Gadgil made the following statement:—

Mr. Gadgil made a statement and said that he did not wish to take part in the trial.

The judgment will be delivered on Monday.—United Press.

REMISSION IN LAND REVENUE

Punjab Govt.'s Measure Of Relief

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

In order to afford some measure of relief to landowners and cultivators the Punjab Government has granted a special remission in land revenue for the current kharif harvest.

These remissions have been granted to six districts namely Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Gujrat and Shahpur. It has also been extended to the Nili Bar Coloney.

The total amount of remissions granted will come to about Rs. 280,000.

This is in addition to special relief granted to the districts that were affected by the floods in Southeast Punjab, which totals 22.9 lakhs.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN JAIL

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

What is believed to be a bomb, exploded in the Ferozepore District Jail last night says a report in "Tribune." It is alleged that the explosion occurred in the cell of one Baldev Singh who is stated to be implicated in a number of dacoities and murders and have been already sentenced to death.

It has not yet been ascertained how and why the bomb was smuggled into the gaol. No one was injured and it is surmised that the bomb was not of a dangerous character.—United Press.

NO QUARTER TO NAZIS

Chancellor Dolfuss Takes Drastic Measure To Weed Out Hitlerism

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Vienna—A determined attempt to check the inroads Nazi propoganda will be made by Dr. Dolfuss. The army, police and the civil service personnel will be purged of all elements whose sympathies are doubtful, for which purpose the Government has appointed a Commissar for personnel, while the Heimwehr leader Stahemberg issued an order prohibiting his followers negotiating with Nazis and other political groups without his authority.

It is believed that the appointment of Fey as Commander of the army and police will intimidate the officials who have been getting out of hand, especially in Provinces where the Federal system makes control difficult.

Some officials have openly declared their Nazis sympathies and judges are alleged to have given partial verdicts to Nazi prisoners. It now remains to be seen whether the numbers "True Blue" supporters of Dr. Dolfuss, remaining after the purge, will be strong enough to regain the lost ground. —Reuter's Special.

EX-KAISER AND NAZI POLICY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan 13

The ex-Kaiser will spend his 75th birthday on the 27th January, quieter than ever as a consequence of a bad attack of rheumatism, compelling abandonment of his favourite pastime of woodchopping. He is said to be watching the political developments in Germany closely, although declines to comment on recent evente. It is understood ex-Kaistr does not approve Nazi poicy entirely.

CONSPIRACY OF STARS

Multan Hindus Seek Divine Help

MULTAN, January 13.

Was one of the greatest wars in India—the epic Mahabharata Fight—fought under the baneful influence of the astrological meeting of seven stars?

And, does a similar calamity threaten the world to-day?

These are the problems that have perplexed some of the Hindus of Multan till to-day.

According to local astrological calculations, seven stars meet today and it is believed that the Mahabharat War was fought under similar astrological influences.

In order to prevent a similar calamity, some of the local Hindus are arranging a three-day Yag (sacrificial fire) by Sannyasins. The religious ceremonies start today and clothes are also being distributed and other charity offered to prevent or mitigate the results of the angry conspiracy of seven stars.—A.P.

BRITISH AIR CHIEF IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Jan. 13.

Lord Londonderry was accorded an official reception on his arrival here by air. Air Marshall Sir John Steel had come earlier from Lahore to receive Lord Londonderry.

Lord Londonderry will be staying for about a week during which time he will fly over the Mohmand country, visit Kajuri plains, Khyber Pass, Kohat, Risalpur, Malakand Fort and other places.—A.P.

Kipling Dictum Is Nonsense

MUSSOLINI RECALLS HISTORICITY OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

Italian Fascism And Decaying Capitalism

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14

"A man once said and many others have since thought and repeated that the "East is East and the West is West, and the twain shall never meet." Historically, the relationship between the East and the West has always been one of reciprocity and such a statement is nonsense." With these words Signor Mussolini welcomed the delegates to the Asiatic Students Congress held in Rome on the 22nd of December last under the auspices of the Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East which has for its object the promotion of closer association between Asia and Rome" (says a statement forwarded to the "United Press" by the Secretary, Asiatic Students Congress from Rome).

The Congress was attended by 600 Asiatic Students from different European Universities including 100 Indians headed by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. The Italian authorities were lavish in their hospitality towards the delegates to the Congress. A crowded programme was arranged for a whole week including visits to important places. The delegates were successively received by the Governor of Rome, the Rector of the Rome University and the Pope.

"NONSENSE".

Continuing his inaugural speech on the opening day of the Congress, Signor Mussolini said:—

"I am indeed happy to welcome this first gathering of students from every country of Asia in Rome upon this Hill which has played so great a part in the history of civilisation. Your arrival is by no means without significance. A man once said and many others have since thought and repeated that "East is East and West is West and the twain shall never meet. Historically the relationship had always been one of reciprocity and such a statement is nonsense. Twenty centuries ago Rome achieved a union in the Mediterranean between the East and the West which has been of tremendous importance in world's history. Rome colonised the West but in the East,—in Egypt, in Syria and in Persia, she attempted to foster a creative understanding. This union was the corner-stone of our entire history and it gave rise to the European civilisation. This must now become "universal" once more or else it must perish. The unity of the Mediterranean Civilisation, which was the East and the West welded into one by Rome, lasted well over a thousand years.

RISE OF CAPITALISM.

But new currents of traffic, the increasing flow of gold and the exploitation of rich and distant countries gave rise to Capitalism as the basis of a new civilisation of a materialistic and exclusive character with its seats far from the Mediterranean. It was then that all intercourse between the East and the West came to be placed exclusively on the footing of mere subordination and was restricted to a purely material sphere. Every spiritual link tending to a creative collaboration came to an end and the belief became widespread that Europe and Asia must be antagonists. And the cause of all this was merely a type of mentality existing in some parts of Europe which was incapable or unwilling to understand Asia, which considered Asia as a market for produce and a fountainhead for raw materials. Its failure is, therefore, being felt in each continent. Therefore it is a matter of deep concern for all the continents to follow the reaction against the degeneration of the capitalistic system.

ITALIAN FASCISM.

This reaction has found its expression in the revolutionary faith of Italian Fascism which has fought against the lack of soul and ideal of this civilisation that in the last few centuries has prevailed throughout the world. In the evils under which Asia suffers in its resentment, we see the reflection of "our own self." The differences are in details; the foundation is the same. To-day Rome and the Mediterranean, through this Fascist renewal, lack again towards resuming their historical function of unification. That is why this new Italy has invited you here. More than once in the past,—in period of fearful crises—world's civilisation has been saved by the co-operation of the Orient and Rome. In today's crisis of the whole system of the institution, the ideas of which are soulless and which paralyse mankind, we hope to resume the old tradition of our constructive co-operation"

After Signor Mussolini's speech, the President of the Congress and three delegates, a Persian, an Arab and an Indian, spoke reciprocating the sympathy expressed by the Il' Duce. Before dispersing, the Congress decided to establish a permanent Bureau in Rome and continue useful work for Asia. Mr. Amiya Sarkar, an Indian student and Madame Suzanne Liao, a Chinese lady were appointed Joint Secretaries of the Bureau.

SUBHAS PRESIDES OVER CONVENTION.

Simultaneously with the Asiatic Students' Congress, the Third Convention of the Indian Students abroad was held, about 100 students attending Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was unanimously elected President. His Excellency De Stefani, for the Rector, welcomed the Indian students. Many useful resolutions affecting Indian students' welfare were adopted. The convention decided to reorganise the central office of the Federation and the office was shifted from London to Vienna.

At the close of the Convention, there was a social gathering which was attended by prominent Italians. Under the Presidency of Mr. Bose a debate on "what Indian students learnt in Europe" was held. Thereafter the newly formed Council of the Federation met and laid down the programme of work for the next year.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BR ELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.